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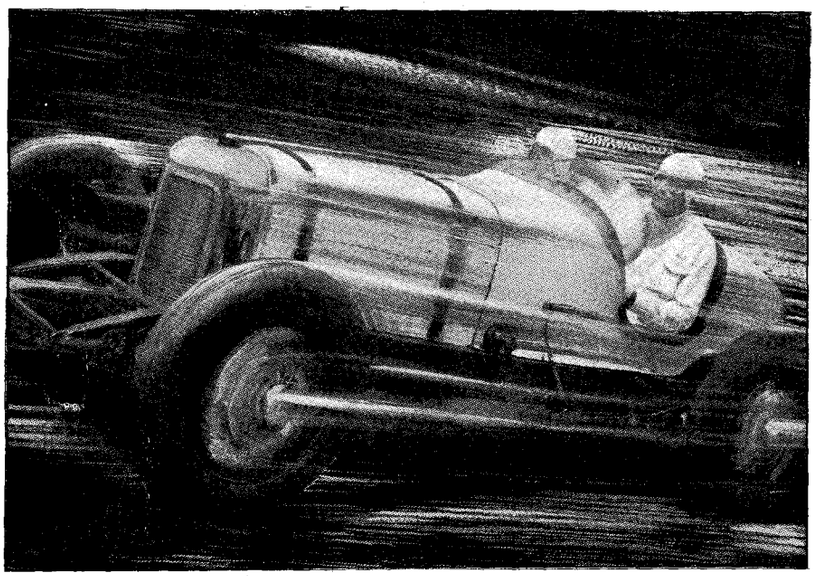

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The Literary Digest

for July 13, 1935

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, JULY 13, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

President Roosevelt, in Defeat as House of Representatives Rebels, Quotes Poetry; Utility Holding-Company Bills Bring Charges and Countercharges of Lobbies and Counterlobbies, With Resultant Congressional Inquiry; Constitutionality, Administration Bugaboo

© Underwood

Thomas G. Corcoran, who was accused of lobbying for the "death sentence"

President Roosevelt in victory is a sight the country knows well. President Roosevelt in defeat is a sight it has seen but rarely.

People exclaimed last week, therefore, when the House of Representatives, overwhelmingly Democratic tho it is, decisively and repeatedly rejected the President's demands regarding the Public Utilities Holding Company Bill (see page 11).

The defeat came while the New Deal still was suffering from the shock of the Supreme Court's anti-NRA ruling in the Schechter case. It came while attacks against other vital sections of the New Deal were being waged or prepared on every front.

Election Prospects

Naturally, it raised the question whether President Roosevelt's prospects of reelection had been impaired, and, if so, how seriously.

Two Washington Correspondents, Arthur Krock of the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.), and George Van Slyke of the New York *Sun* (Ind.), indicated the difference of opinion on this question.

"Ordinarily," wrote Mr. Krock, "a President rejected by a House so constituted on a point made so personal would be written down as badly weakened. This Correspondent does not think such was the result of to-day's vote."

As for the President himself, Mr. Krock declared: "Mr. Roosevelt's jovial bearing, implying a complete lack of anxiety over his political prospects or the country's future, is not a mask. . . . The President, publicly and privately, revealed a troubled mind after the Supreme Court opinion in the Schechter case and irritation after the debacle of the scheme to rush through the wealth-tax in a few days. But he has gotten over that, and, in the opinion of an intimate, frequent visitor, 'he doesn't seem to be worrying about a damned thing.'"

Now consult Mr. Van Slyke.

"The reversals suffered by President Roosevelt at the hands of the House of Representatives in the utility conflict," he wrote, "are accepted to-day as providing the first accurate yardstick available for measuring his loss of prestige and popularity in the nation. That loss far exceeds the estimates of politicians whether for or against Roosevelt. . . .

"President Roosevelt has lost control of Congress, temporarily at least, for the reason that the public has lost confidence in the New Deal. The House more than any political unit accurately mirrors public sentiment. . . .

"A great part of the public has become suspicious of the objectives of the New Dealers; skeptical of the ability of the Administration to lead and wearied to death of the endless experimentation. . . .

"Much speculation has been heard for months as to the extent of the President's loss. . . .

"In the New Deal councils it is estimated at from 15 to 20 per cent. The opposition places it at closer to 30 per cent. Either figure indicates that President Roosevelt is close to the margin as an available 1936 candidate, and that his reelection as of to-day must be rated as doubtful. If the election were held to-day, the probability is it would be close."

Mr. Van Slyke points out that Democrats from the South and border States were conspicuous among the Representatives who bolted the President on the Holding Company Bill.

Pointers From Map

The map on page 4 will suggest other interesting aspects of the House vote.

It will show, for one thing, that while the Northwest plumped for the President, and his demand that "unnecessary" utility holding-companies be dissolved by 1942, the Eastern Seaboard and the East-Central

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Charles West, the President's contact-man at the Capitol

States held out for the milder position that holding-companies may be dissolved if the public interest requires it.

There will be wide-spread interest in many of the bolting States, among them Georgia, where the Democratic Governor, Eugene Talmadge, is up in arms against the Roosevelt Administration; Ohio, whose Democratic Governor, Martin L. Davey, has recently been embroiled with Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins; Virginia, home of Carter Glass, Democratic Senator who opposes many New Deal policies; Massachusetts, whose Democratic Governor, James M. Curley, seems to be drifting away from the Roosevelt banner (see page 6).

President's Reaction

If President Roosevelt believes he is losing ground in these and other bolting States, if he is worried by the assaults being made against parts or all of the New Deal, he showed no signs of it in a press conference the day after the House vote.

Asked for his reaction to the vote, the President smiled and quoted from Robert Southey's satiric poem, "The Battle of Blenheim," which runs:

> "But what they fought each other for
> I could not well make out.
> But everybody said," quoth he,
> "That 'twas a famous victory."

The President refused to amplify his

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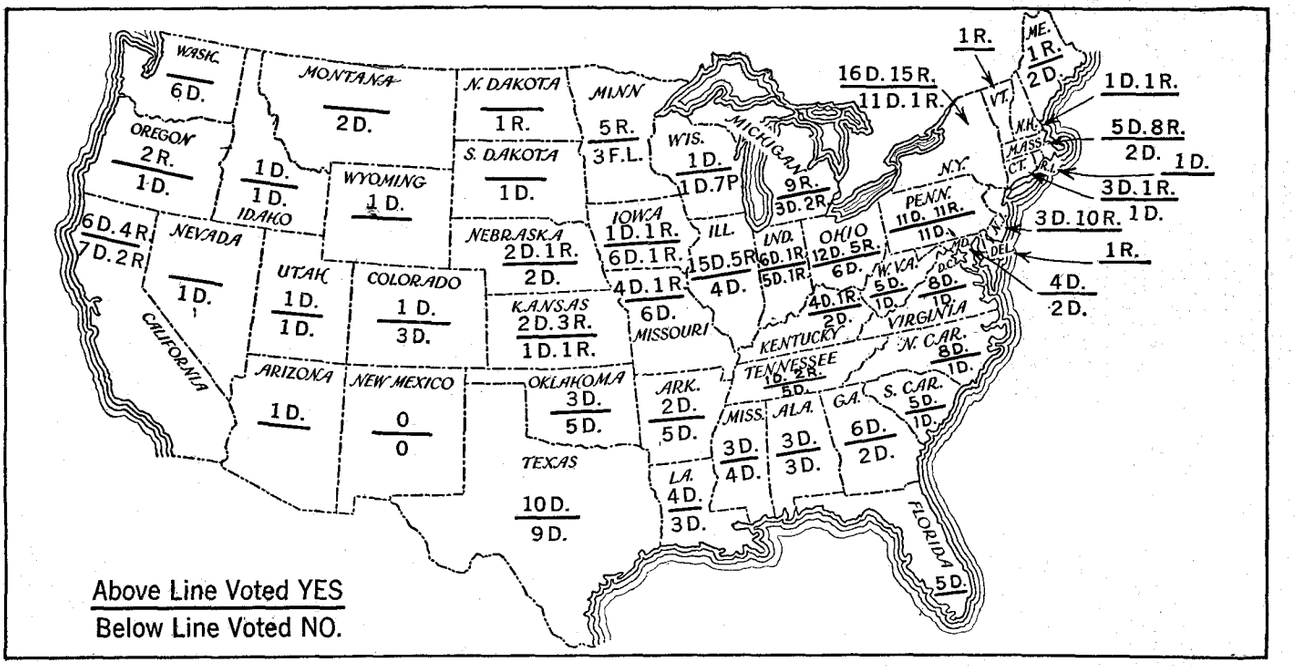

How the vote in the House on the "death sentence" in the Utilities Control Bill split party-lines and made a new political map of the nation. YES-votes are against the "death sentence"; NO-votes are for it. D stands for Democrats, R for Republicans, F.L. for Farmer-Laborites, P for Progressives. The total was 258 YES, 147 NO, and 24 not voting

thought. Possibly it was akin to that of Walter Lippmann, who wrote in his syndicated newspaper column:

"The heat generated in the fight over the utility bill is out of all proportion to the difference between the Senate bill (favored by President Roosevelt) and the House bill. So slight is the difference that it may be doubted whether one voter in a thousand could give an intelligible account of what the fight was supposed to be about.

Several Years' Delay

"Tho the impression was created that tremendous and immediate matters were being decided, the simple truth is that under both bills, as respects the so-called death sentence on holding-companies, nothing in particular must happen for several years. . . .

"The essential difference between the two bills is that under the Senate bill the holding-company must prove to the (Securities and Exchange) commission and to the courts that it ought not to be dissolved eventually, and under the House bill the commission must prove to the court that the company ought eventually to be dissolved. Either way nothing much can happen until after two new Congresses have been elected. Even then nothing much must happen until a batch of complicated lawsuits have made their weary way through the courts. The struggle has turned upon whether something must, or whether something may, happen five or ten years from now."

The real question, Mr. Lippmann declared, "was not whether the House or the Senate bill was the better. That was the pretext for a test of strength between the President and his progressive allies on the one hand, the utilities and their conservative allies on the other."

Some commentators felt that a by-product of the struggle in the House would be far more important, politically, than the struggle itself. Congress, they pointed out, is to investigate lobbying on both sides of the utility question, particularly the work of Charles West and Thomas G. Corcoran, Administration contact-men at the Capitol. They felt that material turned up in this inquiry should make many an argument for next year's campaign.

Constitutionality Attack

Meanwhile, the Administration's chief bugaboo is the question of the constitutionality of its various measures. The cry "Unconstitutional," raised by the Schechter case decision, now meets and vexes the Administration at every turn.

Last week, food-processors, arguing that the Agricultural Adjustment Act was unconstitutional (see page 5), were resorting to the courts in droves to stop the Government from collecting the processing-taxes from which it makes payments to farmers who control their production.

The Wagner Labor Relations Bill, assuring labor the right of collective bargaining, had been passed by Congress, and President Roosevelt signed it as the week ended, declaring that "it should serve as an important step toward the achievement of just and peaceful labor relations in industry." Nevertheless, its constitutionality was widely doubted.

The social-security bill, providing unemployment and old-age insurance, likewise was nearly ready to take effect, but it, too, had been tagged with the label "unconstitutional" by some commentators.

The Guffey Coal Stabilization Bill, another Administration measure, seems likely to get through Congress, but whether it would get past the Supreme Court was another matter. "Clearly unconstitutional," the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette* (Ind.-Dem.) called this measure, and the Council Bluffs (Iowa) *Nonpareil* (Ind.) chided the President for "backing another bill in Congress which he knows is illegal and in violation of the Constitution which he took a solemn oath to support."

The Guffey Bill

Many Congressmen are equally sure that the Guffey bill is unconstitutional, and, as a matter of fact, President Roosevelt seems by no means convinced of the opposite.

Last Saturday, in a letter to the chairman of a House subcommittee which has been considering the bill, the President declared:

"Manifestly, no one is in a position to give assurance that the proposed act will withstand constitutional tests, for the simple fact that you can get not ten, but a thousand, differing legal opinions on the subject."

He added, however, that "the situation is so urgent, and the benefits of the legislation so evident, that all doubts should be resolved in favor of the bill, leaving to the courts, in an orderly fashion, the ultimate question of constitutionality."

A decision by the Supreme Court on the Guffey bill, the President said, "would be helpful as indicating, with increasing clarity, the constitutional limits within which this Government must operate."

He voiced the hope that the committee would "not permit doubts as to constitutionality, however reasonable, to block the suggested legislation."

Banking Bill's Escape

In fact, of the important Administration measures pending in Congress, only the banking bill seemed to escape the charge of conflicting with the Constitution.

Previously passed by the House, the banking bill was reported to the Senate last week by the Banking Committee after weeks of work on it by a subcommittee headed by Senator Carter Glass (see page 36).

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Both Senator Glass and Marriner S. Eccles, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, expressed satisfaction with the measure as rewritten, but the latter, representing the Administration position on the bill, did not find all his ideas in it.

"The Senate Banking Committee," said the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.) of this measure, "has arrived at a wise compromise in its rewriting of Title II of the omnibus banking bill, which has now been reported favorably to the Senate. Under the revised bill the President would still have the power to appoint the members of the Federal Reserve Board, but the independence of these members—or Governors, as they would be called—would be greatly enhanced, and the opportunities for bringing political pressure to bear on the Board appreciably lessened."

A Different View

The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.), however, took a different attitude.

"There is no compromise in surrender," it said.

"Senator Glass describes his mangled version of the Eccles central banking bill as a 'reasonable compromise.' He might as well talk about a 'reasonable compromise' between a square peg and a round hole.

"There is one fundamental issue behind the whole Eccles bill:

"Whether the Federal Government is to control the monetary system of this country—or whether that control is to be vested in a supersovereignty of the bankers."

"With one part of the new Senate subcommittee draft of the banking bill, we heartily agree," remarked the Washington *News* (Ind.). "It is the part creating a Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, consisting of seven members serving 14-year terms.

"This is a step toward establishment of a court of monetary and banking affairs.

"But we doubt the wisdom of other sections of the revised bill which continues, with some modifications, the present division of authority and responsibility between the government board on one hand and private bankers on the other. It was just such a check-and-balance system which, in the middle and late 'twenties, did not work at all well.

"We need a court of banking and money, free of both politics and financial influence."

Open-Market Feature

To the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), "Of outstanding importance is the Glass bill proposal, in connection with the open-market program, that United States obligations and those fully guaranteed by the Government may be bought and sold only in the open market.

"The Eccles bill was exceedingly vulnerable on this point, because it tended to establish the Reserve System as a compulsory dumping-ground for government bonds. Critics of the original banking bill have warned repeatedly that such a tie-up between the banks and the Treasury, under an extravagant Administration, would be dangerously inflationary."

Processing-Tax Revolt Grows

Amendments Before Senate Designed to Stem Avalanche of Suits Which Followed Supreme Court Decision Against the NRA

Government efforts to curtail crops by acreage reduction for the last two years have been directly financed by processing-taxes assessed against manufacturers in the food industry. A growing revolt against such taxation has forced drastic action in the hope of preventing a break-down of the farm program under the Agricultural Administration Act.

A new AAA measure was before the Senate when the Supreme Court overturned the NRA. It was quickly withdrawn, rewritten, passed by the House, and sent to the Senate Agriculture Committee for further revision.

Amendments before the Senate this week were designed to stem the avalanche of suits against the processing-taxes which began soon after the Supreme Court action on the Schechter case. A list of fifty-six suits pending on June 27 was recently made public by the Department of Justice. By July 3, the number had risen to 117.

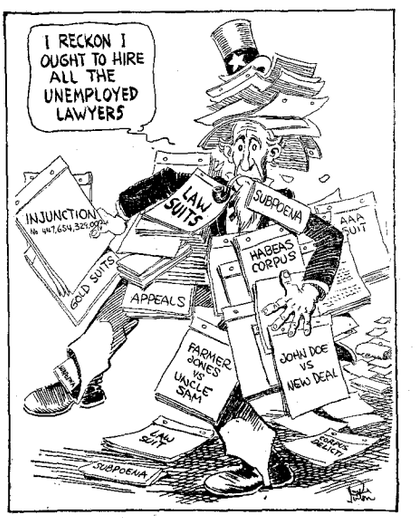
Many Suits Threatened

Temporary injunctions have already been granted by courts in New York, Columbus, Indianapolis, and other cities. Some $10,000,000 of taxes due are involved.

The new AAA bill, as reported to the Senate, would deny processors in cotton, tobacco, wheat, and other products the right to sue in the courts to recover processing-taxes paid to the Government, in case the original act should be declared unconstitutional. It would protect the $900,000,000 already collected. The substitute legislation was drafted under Secretary of Agriculture Wallace with the NRA decisions in view.

Some idea of the extent of the attack on the AAA's constitutionality is given by the Springfield (Mass.) *Union* (Rep.), which found it invalid because "it is not warranted by the taxing power in Article I of the Constitution; because it is an attempt, by the Federal Government, to exercise powers reserved to the States or the people; because it purports to deprive the plaintiffs of their property without due process of law in violation of the Fifth Amendment; because it is a delegation of legislative powers to administrative authorities contrary to the Constitution as recently interpreted, and because it attempts to use the power of the Government to transfer propery from one class to another."

Endangering the Strong Man Act
—*Bishop in the St. Louis* Star-Times



Now Uncle Sam Needs Relief
—*Patton in the Dallas* Journal

Farmers Favor It

Fitting into the geographical pattern which opinion on the AAA seems to have taken, with agricultural centers favoring it, and industrial centers opposing it, the Raleigh (N. C.) *News & Observer* (Dem.) found that the suits brought by milling-concerns and meat-packers come "at a time when reactionary business . . . is apparently trying to break down the whole program for the New Deal in America."

"North Carolina farmers who have been lifted from poverty to better times than they have known in years," it added, "need not hope that their good fortune will persist if this program of destruction is successful. If the forces of reaction can have their way in America they will tear down all the advances so far made behind the President to lift the farmer and the worker to a fairer sharing in the national incomes."

"Back of the processors' nascent rebellion," commented the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.), "and further back than the Supreme Court's NRA decision, the origin of the AAA's difficulties is found in the weather. As early as the snows of last January there were indications of the end of the long dry cycle on the great plains, which culminated in last year's drought.

"But before the drought was felt the processing-tax system had begun to break down because the tax could not be passed on to the consumer, and was recoiling on the farmer."

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Clear Call for New Third Party

Left-Wingers of Thirty States, at Chicago Conference, Organize and Plan for National Convention This Fall

Some 300 Left-Wingers from more than thirty States met in Chicago last week to decide whether the country needs a new third party for 1936. They decided that it does. This fall, consequently, they will hold a national convention, and get such a party under way.

The delegates at Chicago met at the call of the Farmer-Labor Political Federation, the League for Independent Political Action, the People's Political Alliance of Chicago, and five Members of Congress: Representatives Thomas R. Amlie and George J. Schneider, Progressives, of Wisconsin; Vito Marcantonio, Republican, of New York; Ernest Lundeen, Farmer-Laborite, of Minnesota, and Byron N. Scott, Democrat, of California.

Representative Marcantonio, however, withdrew before the end of the two-day session.

According to Alfred M. Bingham, a leading spirit of the Chicago meeting, the delegates represented "a cross-section of the native American radical movement without the benefit of the European idea."

"These people," he said, "are the direct descendants of the Populist tradition. I feel that the tradition is being revivified today in the concept of production for use."

Production for use, as opposed to production for profit, loomed large in the Chicago discussions, and will be the basis for the new third party. Nevertheless, Upton Sinclair, who dramatized the production-for-use idea in the 1934 elections, is opposed to the formation of a third party.

"We can not possibly elect our men," he said, "and, by taking the progressive vote from President Roosevelt, we may reelect Hoover, which I would consider the greatest calamity in the whole of American history.

"What we must concentrate upon in 1936 is the election of 'production-for-use' Senators and Representatives and Governors and Legislators in the various States."

Production for use was the first plank in the platform adopted for the new party: "As a means of transition to economy of abundance we favor unlimited production for use by and for the unemployed."

Planks X and XI will indicate the general nature of the movement.

The former reads: "We favor immediate public ownership and operation of natural resources, transportation and communication, public utilities, mines, munitions-plants, and basic industries."

The latter continues: "We favor unified Federal ownership and operation of the banking system for the purpose of controlling the issue of currency and credit."

For the time being, at any rate, the new third-party movement will function under the name of the American Commonwealth Political Federation.

While the Chicago meeting was in progress, plans for a considerably different gathering were getting under way in Cleveland. They called for another regional meeting of Republicans, similar to the "grass roots" conference recently held in Springfield, Illinois, and the smaller meeting in Boston.

The principal organizer of this Cleveland rally of delegates from six inland

Upton Sinclair

States is George H. Bender, former Ohio State Senator, and ardent Hoover supporter. Old Guard members of the Party in these States had planned a conference of exactly this sort later on—and were annoyed when Mr. Bender beat them to it.

"The purpose of our conference," he said, "is to show some action, and a real desire to inject some signs of life into the party. We want to unite the sentiment of the voters in a real fight against the New Deal—that crazy business in Washington."

Bonus Hovers Over Capital

The bonus still hovers over Washington. Slipping quietly into the Capital on or about June 27, approximately 1,000 veterans assembled on a vacant lot just off Pennsylvania Avenue, the same spot where the 1932 marchers began their siege. Roy W. Robertson, of California, one of the 1932 marchers, urged the men to "be patient" until Congress pays the balance on their adjusted-compensation certificates, and the marchers still are in Washington.

Smarting over the recent defeat of his bonus bill, Representative Wright Patman, Democrat, of Texas, announced that he intended to wage an active campaign to oust National Commander Frank N. Belgrano, Jr., of the American Legion, upon whom he places the blame for the failure of his bill.

Also, he will ask the Legion to request Congress to investigate alleged connections between present Legion officials and the Sound Money League. The annual Legion convention will open on September 23, at St. Louis.

In the House, Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., Republican, of New York, began circulating a petition to have the bonus paid out of the $4,000,000,000 appropriation for work-relief.

In Brief Review

Curley-New Deal Break: The break between Governor Curley of Massachusetts and the New Deal is complete. The colorful Boston politician who joined hands with the President's eldest son, James, in an unsuccessful effort to take a Roosevelt delegation to Chicago from the Bay State, in 1932, is beginning to be quoted publicly as dissenting from the New Deal Philosophy.

Last week, the Governor was quoted to the effect that the Roosevelt Administration has been treating Massachusetts unfairly because of a prejudice against Mr. Curley.

Mr. Curley heads his own faction of the Democratic Party in Massachusetts. No one was more surprized than he, apparently, when he won the Gubernatorial nomination over the hitherto dominant Ely-Walsh Democratic organization in the State.

Since the Ely-Walsh organization already was antagonistic to President Roosevelt, the defection of Governor Curley would seem to leave the New Deal without a champion among the factions which have demonstrated that they can carry the State.

* * *

Huey's Louisiana: Senator Huey Long, intermittently talking, smiling, yawning, watched his docile State House of Representatives, in twenty-five minutes, pass twenty-six bills which will further strengthen his vise-like grip on municipal government. Incited by the fact that his worst enemy, T. Semmes Walmsley, controls the municipal government of New Orleans, Long, in the "driver's seat," decided to get control of the State's local governments generally.

Meeting in the sixth session since the last regular session fourteen months ago, the Senate, with the House convening to take care of amendments, pushed the acts through in fifty-eight minutes.

In general, the measures provide that every public worker in Louisiana is put under the Long-controlled State Civil Service Commission; the public-school system is switched from parish to State-board control; and Long's power is extended to more than 5,000 New Orleans Civil Service employees.

Altho President Roosevelt made no comment on Senator Long's quashing of local government, Frank H. Peterman, FERA Administrator in Louisiana, served notice that no relief-money would be available for city departments taken over by the State.

* * *

Vandenberg's Attack: Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican, of Michigan, possible 1936 Republican Presidential candidate, attacked the President's tax program in a radio talk last Sunday night as Administration leaders prepared plans to start the "soak-the-rich" bill through Congress. Denouncing the latest New Deal measure as "not even a good soap-box formula," Senator Vandenberg suggested "it were better for Congress to recess for a few months while a real program is developed to fit our whole necessity."

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TOPICS OF THE DAY ABROAD

Ethiopia's Appeal to United States Against Italy Echoes Above Rome's Battle-Cries, but Washington Keeps Hands Off; Paris Piqued With London as Rift Widens

On May 26, 1927, Benito Mussolini, Head of the Italian Government, made the following statement in Herbert W. Schneider's "Making the Fascist State":

"We must be ready, at a given moment, to mobilize 5,000,000 men, and be able to arm them. . . . Then, to-morrow, when, between 1935 and 1940, we shall be at a point which I would call crucial for European history. . . ."

This week, the world was constrained to believe that this "to-morrow" was not far off. From a half-dozen capitals, events, piling up with stark realism, pointed inevitably to war between Italy and Ethiopia by September. All Europe was a-flutter.

Appeal to America

Above the battle-cries, the dramatic appeal to the United States by Haile Selassie I, King of Kings of Ethiopia, flashed halfway across the world, gave convincing proof of the acidulous nature of Italo-Ethiopian relations.

The brave, but worried, Emperor urged President Roosevelt to invoke the Briand-Kellogg antiwar pact against Italy. The President replied promptly that the issue was being arbitrated by the League of Nations; that the United States "would be loath to believe" that either Italy or Ethiopia "would resort to other than pacific means" to settle the controversy.

Italy was not reminded of her obligations. Haile Selassie, disappointed, turned to his under-kings for advice, also, reportedly, to Britain.

The appeal came on America's Glorious Fourth. The next day the 125 Americans resident in Ethiopia were advised by their Government to evacuate the country. At Addis Ababa, Haile Selassie's Capital, most diplomats interpreted this to mean Washington regarded hostilities as inevitable.

In New York, clergymen of fourteen denominations ordered Sunday, August 18, as a day "for prayer and protest against the declared intention of Italy to subjugate Ethiopia."

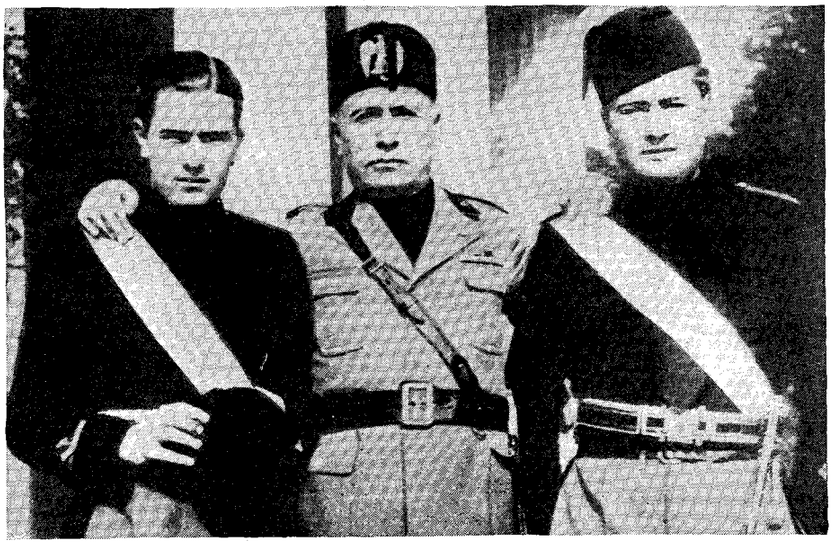
In Washington, there was a possibility that President Roosevelt might press for neutrality legislation respecting an arms and loan embargo at this session.

War-Fever in Italy

In Italy, the war-fever, which first was felt when, in January, Ethiopian and Italian Colonial troops clashed on the Italian Somaliland-Ethiopia border, burst aflame.

On July 6, the last contingents of the Sabauda Division left Sardinia for East Africa and the front. Premier Mussolini, his martial air running at full tilt, secretly reviewed troops at several points.

Mounted on a big cannon, in Cæsarian posture, wearing the uniform of Chief of the Fascist Militia, Il Duce told 12,000 Blackshirts of the January Third Division that "we have decided upon a struggle in which we, as a Government, and people, will not turn back. The decision is irretrievable."



Wide World

Premier Mussolini and his two sons, Vittorio and Bruno, right, *both of whom enlisted as pilots in the Italian Air-Force for service in Africa*

And to prove Fascism draws no line in calling up its sons, it was announced that the Premier's aviator-sons, Vittorio, nineteen, and Bruno, seventeen, had signed for air-service in Ethiopia.

Transports have carried out 107,000 soldiers and workers lately, seemingly all happy and keen to go; with them went flame-throwers, gas outfits, new tanks, planes, and a chemical designed to burn the feet of the shoeless Ethiopian troops.

Distrust of England's intervention aims grows. The people are rejoicing that France has refused to join Britain in joint action to win League of Nations sanctions. Newspapers carried attacks against Anthony Eden, Minister for League of Nations Affairs, for his "tentative offer" of seacoast in British Somaliland to Ethiopia.

Washington's neutral stand was held up as evidence that this country believed Italy justified in her war-measures. Public opinion seems to be solidly behind the Premier.

Captain Eden's "bargain visit" to Rome, and the subsequent debate in the House of Commons, have convinced Italy that Britain's efforts are far from altruistic.

Ethiopian Echoes

While there have been no reports of censorship, dispatches directly from Addis Ababa have been few. It is known that Ethiopia is hard put to obtain munitions. Ten million cartridges were ordered from Belgium; only one-fourth of that number were delivered.

Haile Selassie said the lives and property of foreigners would be protected.

His soldiers showed their mettle on July 3, when they were reported to have repulsed a troop of Italians who crossed the Eritrean border. In this connection, a military expert, writing anonymously in *The Spectator* (London), predicted defeat for Italy.

In an "intelligent" campaign, he said, the Ethiopians could cut the Italian army into small bands, and devour it piecemeal.

American missionaries in the capital saw the late Emperor Menelik's groves of eucalyptus trees as a protective camouflage against Italian planes, which, to attack, must fly at least 350 miles from bases.

Anglo-French Rift Wider

The Anglo-French rift over Ethiopia (and the German naval agreement) appeared to be widening. French ill-feeling over the agreement has brought a flat refusal to join London in stopping Mussolini. Sir Samuel Hoare, Foreign Secretary, is in a quandary as to where to turn.

France, vexed by England's recent foreign policy, finds herself in a difficult position. She can not afford to offend her new ally, Italy. Even so, France feels that if Mussolini goes to war, the entire European political *status quo* will be wrecked.

To side with Britain, which she flatly refused to do, might force Italy out of the League. On top of all this, Europe's diversion of interest in colonial conquest would give Chancellor Adolf Hitler just the opportunity to rush down into Austria.

France holds England's "cowing policy" attributable to Mussolini's increasing determination to carry out his war-plans.

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Protest, Accord, and Warning

Moscow Upbraids Tokyo After Siberian Border "Incident," but Agrees to Mediation; Japan's Demands on Soviet Mongolian State

Whenever, in the last three years, Moscow's Ambassador has gone a-knocking, trim brief-case in hand, at the door of the Japanese Foreign Office to protest against "incidents" on the Soviet-Manchukuo Border, this inevitable question has been put to him:

"Why not set up a tripartite (Russian, Japanese, Manchukuan) commission to regulate these pesky frontier-squabbles?"

The inevitable ripost always has been a curt "No!"

Russia has not recognized the Japanese puppet-empire; to avoid so committing herself has been a constant challenge to her diplomats at Tokyo. When she sold her interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchukuo, Japan shouted "recognition." To Moscow this was but a half-truth, grudgingly admitted.

Tokyo now knew an agreement on boundaries would clinch matters. It waited, mouse-like. Last week reward came. The Russian Ambassador, ambitious Konstantin K. Yurenev, forty-seven-year-old son of a railwayman, called with fresh representations on border violations.

First-Rank Protest

This time, the note he bore almost rattled dapper, nationalistic Koki Hirota, son of a stone-cutter, who rose to Foreign Minister, so grave was its tone. It was a protest of the first water.

The note thrust eight recent incidents under his nose, the last on June 27, in the Amur River, a mighty waterway which drains a rich area of Siberia. In Poyarkovo Channel, which is in internal waters (so Moscow claims), and, therefore, closed to foreign navigation, two Manchukuan gunboats had a brush with two Soviet border-patrol craft.

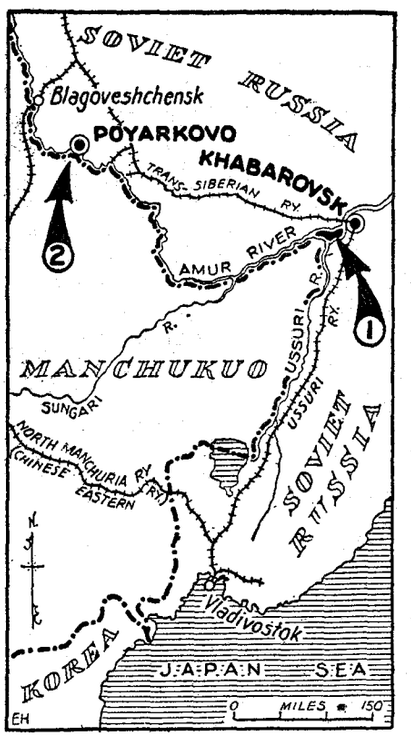
Altho Japan's contention has been that these boundary-lines never have been fixed definitely, Russia said she felt impelled to warn against further trespassing. To do so would be to incur "grave consequences," the responsibility for which would fall on Japanese shoulders, the note pointed out.

Shrewd Minister Hirota perfunctorily called upon Moscow to agree to a frontier commission.

Last Saturday, Ambassador Yurenev came knocking again. His smile was disarming. Yes, he announced, Russia would agree, at last, to Japan's proposal. Hirota knew recognition was nearer for Manchukuo.

The Amur River is a vitally important stream, but, near its mouth, are several islands, important strategically, as well as reputedly rich in alluvial gold, said to be coveted by Japan.

One of them, a particularly large one, is lapped by the swirling waters of the Amur at its confluence with the Ussuri, a tributary. Held by Japan, it would place her within striking distance of Khabarovsk, Capital of the Soviet's Far Eastern Province. Still more important, so the Russians maintain, Japan would be in a position to drive a wedge into the main communication-line to Vladivostok.



New York *Times*

Russia claims that Japan wants to take the large island (1) at the junction of the Amur and Ussuri Rivers, and has protested over incidents near Poyarkovo (2)

Moscow claims all of these islands under the Russo-Chinese Treaty signed at Peiping in 1860; but Japan, she declares, has persistently sought to reopen the whole question of their possession, as well as boundaries. Hence, Tokyo's keen interest in getting a border commission named.

Mongolia Warned

The irony of this diplomatic exchange was evinced in strange proceedings to the southwest, in the independent Soviet State of Mongolia. Because of alleged "provocative" incidents on the Mongolian-Manchukuan frontier, Japan demanded the right of permanent residence in Mongolia for her military observers.

When Moscow's Foreign Office had glimpsed this little drama, it turned worried eyes to furtive German naval and air activities in the Baltic. Germany was preparing, with the connivance and aid of Finland, to attack Russia's eastern frontier, Moscow suspected.

It announced that to circumvent such a possibility it would increase the strength of the Baltic Fleet, speed up maneuvers.

Foreign correspondents, in their accounts, reechoed the suspicions said to be shared by diplomats in Moscow that a secret understanding exists between Berlin and Tokyo *vis-à-vis* Russia.

Hapsburg Homecoming

Austrian Bill Permits Exiles' Return, Restores Their Property

The accession of Archduke Otto to the throne of Austria was brought a step nearer on July 4, when the Austrian Council of State (parliament) approved a bill not only permitting exiled Hapsburgs to return, but restoring much of their property.

The measure also must be passed by the Federal Economic and Cultural Councils, then was to have been submitted to the Federal Assembly for final adoption on July 9. No one believed it would meet with any difficulties in any of these stages.

Government spokesmen made it plain that no restoration of the former ruling family was contemplated at present. Suitable parts of property seized in 1919, including 62,000 acres, will be returned.

Much of this had been turned over to War cripples on the ground that the Hapsburgs were responsible for the War. National art-collections and museums are excepted. In addition, a grant of 10,000,000 schillings ($2,000,000) is awarded.

Archduke Otto, in Belgium, greeted the news with a vow not to return without the full approval of all parties concerned.

In France, international complications were feared in view of the Little Entente's open opposition to the Hapsburgs' restoration. Italy, regarding the question as local, pointed out that the Treaty of St. Germain barred the dynasty from Austria.

An Uncertain Bastille Day

Paris makes merry on Bastille Day. Dancing crowds throng the flag-draped streets, singing and laughing as France celebrates July 14, 1789, when the *sansculottes* stormed with cutlas and gun the prison-fortress of the French Kings.

But, this year, uncertainty hovers over the French Capital as Government after Government has been forced to resign. The Popular Front, challenging the growing Fascist movement, has announced anti-Fascist rallies in Paris and every other French city on the National Holiday.

Successor to the Socialist-Communist United Front, and composed of forty-eight national groups, dedicated to one or another form of democracy, the Popular Front includes the extreme Left parties, and the Radical Socialists, actually the Centrists.

While the Popular Front will meet at the Place de la Bastille, in the eastern quarter, the Right-Wing army of the *Croix de Feu*, led by Col. Robert de la Rocque, who has built the organization into a powerful unit of War veterans and their sons in eighteen months, will assemble in the western quarter, about the Etoile.

Leaders hope for orderly demonstrations; but hatred has increased between the Right and Left Wings since the spring, and any clash would lead to bloodshed. Meanwhile, the Laval Cabinet has postponed publication of its drastic economy-decree until July 16.

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Lloyd George, Vortex of Political Whirlpool

At Seventy-Two, Welsh Wizard Returns From Limbo of Liberalism to Confront the Electorate With Non-Partizan New Deal, Backed by Non-Conformist Church Leaders

At seventy-two, David Lloyd George is returning from a political Elba to attempt to put over his Roosevelt-inspired New Deal for Britain. He may become the next Prime Minister through the curious expedient of a non-party movement.

After months of speechmaking and astute maneuvering, the great Liberal leader finally let it be known, on July 1, in a rally of his London supporters, that his demand for economic reform necessitated his return to the political wars. Bristling with War-time vigor and dash, he threw his hat into the ring, as it became evident that the National Government would have none of his program.

The Welsh Wizard announced that there would be no new party; instead, he will go before the country in the approaching parliamentary elections, on a purely non-partizan platform sponsored by the non-conformist church leaders, through the medium of Conservative, Liberal, or Laborite candidates favorable to his New Deal.

Favorable Precedents

Can the War hero come back? Does he face a political St. Helena? Precedent is in his favor. His great Liberal precedessor, Gladstone, made a single-handed comeback, in 1879, at seventy-one, on the crest of his Midlothian speeches. Palmerston returned, as Prime Minister, at seventy-five; Disraeli came back at seventy-six; Clemenceau at seventy-six.

Physically Lloyd George appears little older than he did a decade ago, at the beginning of his political decline. Life as a country squire at Churt, Surrey, and keen interest in politics, have kept the stocky frame and alert mind in fine fettle.

His shaggy, white mane he had trimmed last winter, started parting it on the right, seemingly the directional reverse of his political trend. Like his mustache it is, of course, entirely white.

His voice, too, is still full and magnetic; his blue eyes twinkle with old-time zeal, and his figure, tho a little plump, is erect and imposing.

His Political Assets

Politically, his assets are more dubious; indeed, he finds himself, as a new crusader, a solitary figure, unable to appeal to the Liberal or Labor Parties, accused of scheming to revive his crumpled Liberal machine. More, the influence of the non-conformist leaders, politically, is an unknown quantity.

True, he is sure of support from some old Liberals and Labor intellectuals, who are counting, in a year of political uncertainty, on his former popularity with the masses. Be that as it may, observers generally agree that, to succeed, the War-time dictator must convince the nation that he alone can lead it back to peace and prosperity.

Keystone

David Lloyd George

Lloyd George saw his political sun setting in 1922. For seventeen unbroken years he had held cabinet office. England was beginning to tire of his dynamic personality and virtual dictatorship. The Coalition Government, which he had headed since 1916, collapsed over its Irish settlement and support of Greece's Near East designs.

In the succeeding years, internal strife wrecked the Liberal Party. Asquith and Grey broke with him over the general strike in 1926. The Welshman, now Liberal parliamentary chief, tried vainly to revive the Party, in 1929, on an economic-reform program. Labor rose to power.

On Parliamentary Shelf

Lloyd George took a back seat in Parliament, occupied his mind with his 500-acre estate in Surrey, where he named his pigs after British politicians, accepted gifts from the dukes he denounced in his famous Limehouse speech in 1909. His one chance for a comeback might have occurred when the National Government was organized. As fate would have it, he fell seriously ill.

About a year ago, Americans were intrigued to read of rousing speeches by "L. G." in praise of President Roosevelt and his New Deal. He ripped in at the Government's complacency. England, irked by a drifting national policy at home and abroad, pricked her ears pertly.

Then, last December, the Welsh Wizard broke his long parliamentary silence. In a fighting speech, he assailed the Government, the Bank of England, urged the country to insist upon a huge public-works program to put a million men back to work.

His Old-Time Fire

Hello, said England. It sounded like the "L. G." of 1909, when as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he set the land aflame with his "war budget against poverty."

But that was not all. The statesman of old promised this was only a beginning. At Bangor, Wales, on January 17—his seventy-second birthday—he sounded the clarion.

Disavowing he planned a new party, he said he would cooperate with anyone interested in his plans. His program became a sounding-board.

The National Government, pressed by public opinion to take notice, set a precedent by inviting the Liberal outsider to present his projects in detail. A special Cabinet Committee was named to sift them.

That the Government regarded the program impossible of achievement soon became apparent, tho an official announcement was delayed. "L. G." got ready to strike. Out of the blue he issued a manifesto, signed by non-conformist leaders, calling together a Council of Action to advance the cause of "peace and reconstruction," a manifesto which embarrassed the Government.

All Britain waited to see what the Welshman was up to now. On July 1, the Free Church Non-Partizan Convention for Peace and Reconstruction was held in London. He raised a preliminary fund of $7,500, said he was returning to politics reluctantly. "But here I am and I mean to go through with it."

Non-Conformist Backing

Strangely enough, Lloyd George probably owes his political career to the very non-conformists who are backing him now. As a young lawyer in Wales he earned local fame by winning a fight to allow a quarryman dissenter to be buried with his daughter in the parish graveyard.

The Liberal machine, impressed, sent him to Westminster, in 1890, as a Member for Carnarvon Boroughs. He became the "man of the people" in a nation turning to liberal ideas; his rise followed rapidly.

In the coming campaign, which has been likened to the Theodore Roosevelt "Bull Moose" split in the Republican Party, in 1912, Lloyd George will break lances with the man who broke his power in 1922.

Stanley Baldwin, Conservative chieftain, then a virtually unknown man, became famous overnight by sounding the battle-cry which sent the Tories into retreat from the Coalition Cabinet.

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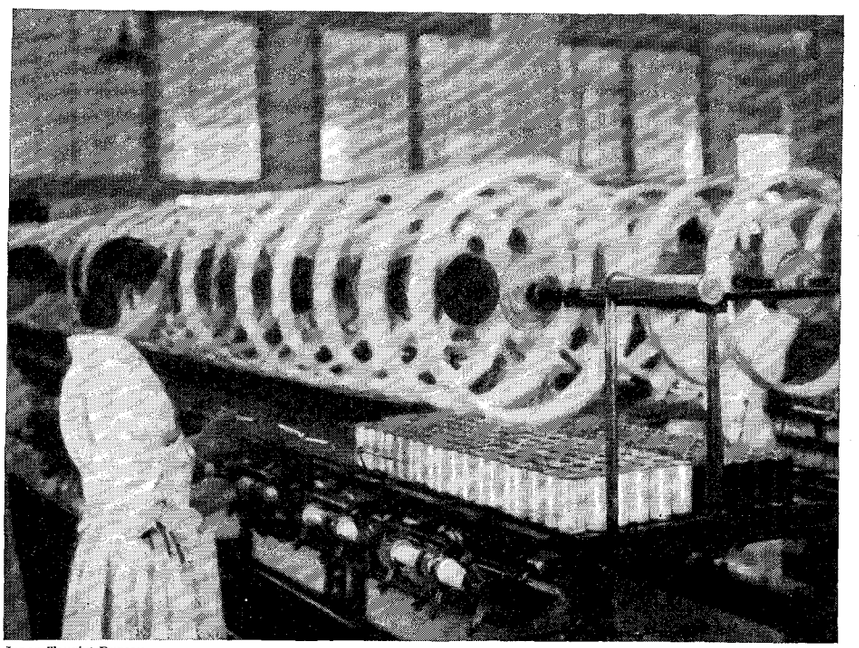
Mass-Production Methods Worry Japan

Fine Taste of Nipponese Craftsmen Being Lowered by Demand for Inartistic Objects; No Sweat-Shop Methods in Textile-Mills; One Million Americans Need Japanese Trade



Japan Tourist Bureau

Preparing the yarns for weaving in a Japanese silk-factory

"While adding the fortieth coating of lacquer to a beautiful tray, a Japanese skilled worker in Kyoto remarked to me that the fine craftsmanship which the Japanese had raised to an art must never be allowed to fall to the low standards of American mass-production."

This was an unexpected comment made to a member of THE LITERARY DIGEST Staff by Tetsuo Scott Miyakawa, a native-born American of Japanese parentage, and New York Correspondent of the *Japan Times and Mail*, of Tokyo, as he spoke upon his reactions during a recent visit to Japan.

"What are some of the impressions which proved most outstanding?"

"Starting with Kyoto, for over a thousand years the Capital of Japan, and still the center of its culture, and its highest craftsmanship, one could not but feel that the skilled artisans were exceedingly concerned over the low standards brought by American type of mass-production.

"You see, altho many Americans highly prize artistic wares, the itinerant tourists from the 'States' insist upon the gaudy 'gadgets.'

Significant in Two Ways

"Now, this problem is significant in two ways. First, American mass-production has not created, in the majority of the people, an appreciation of what is artistic and fine, if American tourists are any indication. Second, with the resultant change in the economic structure of Japan, export and tourist-trade have come to be a necessity for many of those people. Yet, the fine tastes of the craftsmen must be lowered by making inartistic objects for tourists."

"Material living standards, as well as artistic standards, are involved in the trade-question. Particularly is this true of the present discussion on textiles," he was reminded.

"That is true. In this country, New England Governors, Congressmen, and many others seem to be convinced that there is a grave danger that American textile-workers will be brought to what they call the low standard of Japan. The concept that the United States and Japan are trade-rivals is fundamentally wrong.

Comparison Misleading

"It is a natural tendency for us here to compare wages between the two countries by converting the cash wages of Japanese workers in terms of American dollars. Such a procedure is apt to mislead us. For example, the operatives of big Japanese textile-mills are generally young women from the farms, who have completed their formal schooling, and who wish to save some money before marriage, or to aid their parents.

"They live in large dormitories, and are provided with room, free medical services, free recreational facilities, free educational opportunities, and food at a nominal cost of only a few cents per day.

"Frankly, one can not help comparing those immaculately-clean dormitories, so airy and sunny, many having well-tended gardens, with the filth and squalor which one so often finds in American mill-towns.

"A leading British authority, who for years was the General Secretary of the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association located in Manchester, England, Dr. Arno S. Pearse, commented on the thoroughness with which the living-quarters are equipped, having clinics and hospitals—with but few patients, due to the general good health of the employees—running water, tile-baths, and electricity, while the meals are prepared by capable dieticians.

Many Free Classes

"Not only is there a consideration for bodily comfort and recreation, but it was amazing to find competent instructors conducting free classes for the employees in many subjects. Most popular courses are domestic science, hygiene, care of children, classics, and some of the arts."

"You have seen the reports of the Federation of British Industries and the International Labor Office. Have they anything to say about these conditions?"

"Decidedly! If you recall, in the past, the Federation of British Industries frequently declared that the Japanese industries were based on 'sweated labor.' Last fall, the Federation sent a mission to Japan and Manchukuo, composed of such leading business men and industrialists as Lord Barnby, Sir Charles D. Seligman, Guy Harold Locock, and Julian Ito Piggott. In their report, they conclude:

"'It is inaccurate to describe labor in the major Japanese factory-industries as operating under sweated conditions.'"

Mr. Miyakawa's attention was directed to a statement he had made to the effect that it is erroneous to regard this country and Japan as trade-rivals. "Can you elaborate that a bit further?"

Relations Supplementary

"I was referring to the obvious fact that, by far and large, the United States and Japan are supplementary in trade-relations—in exchange of cotton for silk. Japanese trade, as a whole, is only a few per cent. of the world's total, and Japan must export to pay for its purchases, which always exceed its exports.

"It is further estimated that about one million American farmers and workers are dependent upon American sales to Japan. However, I had not intended that this should be a discussion on economics but on standards."

"That is ample for economics of the question. You were referring to standards."

"I should say from my observations that without denying for a moment the necessity for further increase in material resources for existence in Japan, in fact, affirming such a need, it is absolutely certain that any satisfactory standard of living must include culture, and that, in Japan, a broad and strong conviction exists that its rich cultural and esthetic heritage must be protected against the lower standards of some Western nations, including the United States."

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CURRENT OPINION

Editorial Comment on House's Deletion of "Death Sentence" From Utilities Bill Ranges From Bitter Denunciation to Unqualified Praise; Haile Selassie's Faith in League

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Roosevelt's "Worst Defeat": A man of small stature, sparse-haired, broad-mouthed, sixty-five years old, was pointed out last week as the man who played the most prominent part in bringing about "the worst defeat President Roosevelt has suffered since his inauguration."

He is Representative George Huddleston, Alabama Democrat, and for twenty years a member of the House. His speech, opposing the President in his demand for the so-called "death sentence" for unnecessary utility holding-companies, as passed by the Senate, won him an ovation, carried the House to a state of enthusiasm in which it "asserted its legislative independence," knocked out the death-sentence clause, passed its own utilities bill, then decided to investigate all lobbying, whether Administrative or otherwise.

Some observers saw little difference between the House measure and that passed by the Senate. The "death sentence" of the latter directed that existing holding-companies cease to function by 1940, but authorized the Federal Power Commission to grant a two-year extension for companies not more than once removed from an operating concern. After 1942, unless allowed to continue, holding-companies could dissolve, or operate as investment trusts.

Under the House provision, the Securities and Exchange Commission would be authorized, but not required, to order the simplification or dissolution of holding-structures by 1940. Companies would be permitted to continue indefinitely if the Commission found that such a policy was in the public interest.

Representative Huddleston made his speech on the same day that President Roosevelt, at a press conference, attacked utility-company propaganda, and again urged enactment of the Administration's bill for Federal control of all utility holding-companies, and eventual elimination of all but "primary" holding-units.

"Whether it be propaganda from one source or another," said Mr. Huddleston, "whether it be influence brought to bear by officials of the utilities, or by their stockholders, or whether it be the threat of the demagogs and the agitators, or whether it be to oppose the Chief Executive of this nation, I will do what I think right, and all hell can not stop me from it."

Three days later, the House, sweating under "the heat" that had been turned on by the Administration, and by the utility interests, prepared for the first test. On the one hand, it had been warned that inclusion of the "death sentence" meant losses for millions of utility investors; on the other, that the Administration wanted the provision to prevent forever the mulcting of millions. Since the vote was to be unrecorded, it brought the editorial cry of "cowardice." The anonymous vote was taken, nevertheless; inclusion of the drastic provision was dropped, 216 to 146.

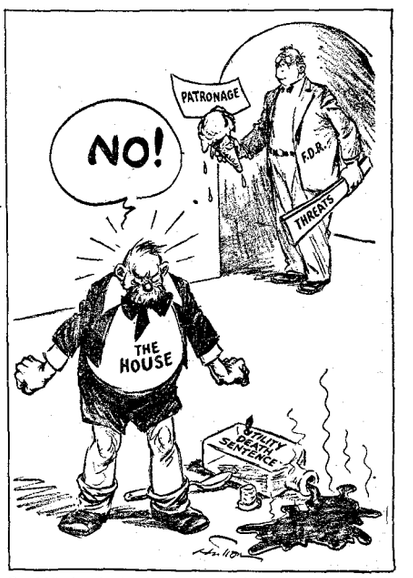
Taking On Another Holding

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Next day, in a record vote, where every man was named, the House stuck to its guns. By 258 to 147 it voted to substitute its own modified version of the Public Utility Holding-Company Bill for the "death-sentence" provision voted by the Senate. Later, the House passed its bill by a record vote of 323 to 81, and sent it to conference. The action climaxed a lively session in which Representative Ralph O. Brewster, Republican, of Maine, charged that Thomas G. Corcoran, of the legal staff of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, had threatened to have work stopped on a Maine water-power project unless Mr. Brewster voted for the Administration bill. Promptly, the House ordered its Rules Committee to investigate all lobbying in connection with the measure.

A New Declaration of Independence

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette



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It Doesn't Taste Good and That Settles It

—Hutton in the Philadelphia Inquirer

Editorial comment on the House revolt against the Administration ranged from bitter denunciation of its action to unqualified praise and assertions that President Roosevelt's prestige had collapsed.

"The smashing defeat which the House administered to the 'death-sentence' clause before passing the holding-company bill," said the Washington *Post* (Ind.), "will rank among the significant events of the year," and it continued:

> The decision to regulate instead of arbitrarily destroying far-flung utility systems is highly important in itself. But the underlying implications of the vote transcend the immediate effects of this or any other specific piece of legislation.
>
> By a major effort the House has resumed the function for which it exists. As Representative Huddleston said, Congressmen may rightly feel that they have taken back into their own hands "the right to legislate for the United States." That momentous achievement was inadequately reflected, even by yesterday's overwhelming vote against the "death sentence."
>
> Members of the House were under terrific pressure, as Representative Michener said, from both sides. Power-trust lobbyists have certainly used all the influence at their command. On the other hand, the Administration's "uncontrolled wrath against the utilities companies" has been clearly manifested by the activities of White House pressure-men, as well as by alleged political threats and intermittent promises of reward through the $4,880,000,000 work-relief fund. In spite of these frenzied appeals, the House rose to the stature of true statesmanship and decided the issue on its merits.

"Refusal of the House to obey President

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Roosevelt's ruthless command to kill off the utility holding-companies," said the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), "is the most reassuring indication, since March 4, 1933, that the people still rule in this country," a comment amplified with:

That 216 Members of Congress have the courage to say "No!" to a President who, obsessed with hatred of the utilities, and accustomed to cringing subservience on the part of the National Legislature, is evidence that the traditional American spirit is not extinct, that Constitutional Government is not dead.

President Roosevelt has been defeated on a major issue, an issue of his own manufacture, an issue that involved the invested life savings of millions of Americans.

But the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind.), speaking for a number of papers, advised the country to "wait till the people vote," since Congress "writes the battle-cry for 1936: Liberalism *versus* Special Privilege."

The defeat for President Roosevelt on the "death clause" of the holding-company bill means his victory a year from November.

Blind in 1929, blind in 1932, the Tories are still blind in 1935.

They will cheer loudly this victory over what they call the "death sentence" of the Wheeler-Rayburn bill.

But their cheers will sound sick and hollow when they discover that they may have signed their own "death sentence" in that very victory should a wave of public demand rise throughout the nation for municipal and publicly owned power-facilities as the only relief left from utility control of government.

Never in American history was so much misinformation spread about legislation as beclouded this issue. Never did such a huge lobby appear in Washington to drag Congressmen into line for the power-trust and against the people.

Never did special privilege pay a bigger price for victory, at the expense of utility consumers—

And it may be years before the last instalment is met.

For the victory of the Tories, we repeat, writes the issue for 1936—

Whether the United States of America is to be run by the people or by Wall Street.

Liberalism *versus* Special Privilege.

Democracy *versus* Plutocracy.

"The vote was a victory for one of the most powerful lobbies ever assembled at the national capital," declared the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.-Dem.).

"Under the circumstances it is not surprizing that the House yielded, but if it is a victory for the utility lobby, it need not be a lasting one.

"Sooner or later holding-companies which exist primarily for the floating of stocks and bonds will be separated from those which are economically useful."

However, a survey of papers in all parts of the country indicated that a majority of those commenting on the vote approved the House's action. Some papers, usually friendly to the President, criticized him for insisting upon the "death-sentence" provision.

"A deserved rebuke," declared the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.). "A stinging defeat," added the Boston *Evening Transcript* (Ind.-Rep.), while the Boston *Globe* (Ind.) called it the President's "first major political setback," and the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* (Ind.) thought the House vote "all the more notable since the majority took the side generally considered as the least popular."

In this test, the Administration "was not only beaten, but routed," in the words of the Los Angeles *Times* (Rep.), while the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.-Rep.) found the House revolt marking "a turning-point in the New Deal, and it will go down in history as of epochal importance."

Viewing the House as "no longer a dependable rubber stamp," the Lincoln *State Journal* (Ind.-Dem.) said that "it has recaptured its soul," and the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) also thought that the vote "may prove to be the turning-point away from legislative subservience."

Many editors emphasized that the President had lost enormously in prestige.

"President Roosevelt is losing his hold," asserted the Boise *Idaho Statesman* (Rep.).

Reassurance to business was seen by the Billings (Mont.) *Gazette* (Ind.), since the House indicated that "there is a limit to which government interference in business may go without restriction."

The revolt against the President "is sensational, coming on the heels of his rebuff by the Supreme Court," remarked the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* (Ind.-Rep.).

Not a few Democratic papers were emphatic in praising the House, and in urging a less drastic substitute for the "death-sentence" provision. The Atlanta *Constitution*, for one, congratulated the House for an assertion of independence "both gratifying and encouraging."

Along the same line, *The Daily Oklahoman* (Dem.) said: "Many Congressmen agreed no doubt that many wrongs were done in the years immediately preceding the dawn of depression, but they saw no justice in depreciating the value of the innocent stockholder's property in order to avenge a wrong done by other men entirely."

Comment from backers of the "death-sentence" clause, while perhaps less in volume, was studded with bitter phrases. Flatly, the New Orleans *Item* (Dem.) declared:

"The House of Representatives has surrendered to the public-utilities lobby as it has surrendered to no other financial or industrial combination, not even the lobby fighting the banking bill."

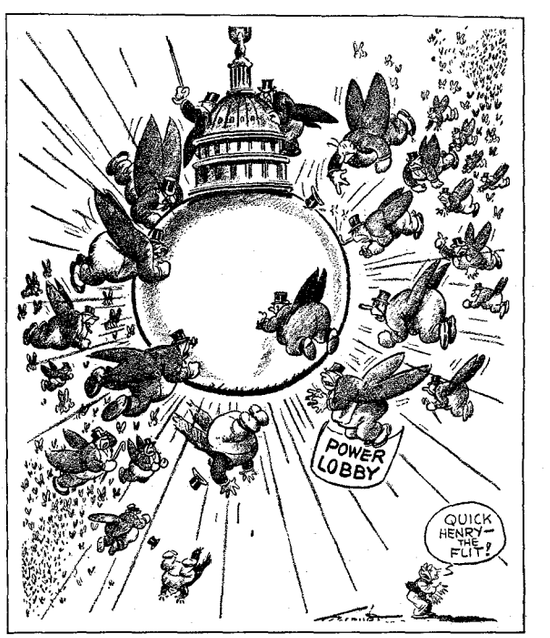
"Wall Street has again asserted its power as the real dictator of the nation," declared the Phoenix (Ariz.) *Gazette* (Ind.).

While the holding-companies that were "in the shadow of the Securities and Exchange Commission guillotine" have obtained a reprieve, said *The Christian Science Monitor* (Ind.), "it is worth while to remark that a reprieve is not an exoneration. It is not a proof of innocence; it is a stay of execution for a period of time in which the defendant, if he can, may estab-

THE IDEA!--YOU'RE A BAD, BAD BOY TO MAKE SO MUCH NOISE WHILE I'M PLAYING
F.D.R. SOAK 'EM SERENADE
BONG
BAM
ADMINISTRATION LOBBYIST
UTILITY LOBBYIST

The Neighbor's Kid Is Too Noisy!

—*Berryman in the Washington* Evening Star



The Charge of the "Light" Brigade

—*Talburt in the New York* World-Telegram

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lish his innocence and his right to continue his existence. If the utility industry is wise, it will take its victory in this light, rather than gloating over a presumed political strength."

In similar vein, the Boston *Globe* (Ind.) said that while the House "eliminated the mandatory death sentence for holding-companies, it substituted only a chance for life imprisonment in the place of capital punishment."

No one need fear that the President's defeat means that his efforts to "end the 'house-of-cards' processes by which some utilities have fooled the public, and, in some instances, evaded the law, has failed entirely," advised the Lexington (Ky.) *Herald* (Dem.). "These practises can not long be continued in any destructive or unwholesome manner as long as the light of public understanding shines upon them."

The Bismarck (N. D.) *Tribune* (Ind.) reminded that "five years of adversity have done much to tame the tendencies toward financial piracy which were so manifest in the glittering 'twenties."

Another reminder, from the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.-Dem.), was that "it should be borne in mind that the 'death sentence' is not the only tooth in the holding-company bill, and that, under the close scrutiny of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the holding-company managers would have a difficult time performing any Insull tricks, even if the public were again in the mood of carefree hopefulness which makes Insullism possible.

"To be led by the cheering of the 'old gang' into the belief that the lid is off is to misread the bill and the temper of the country."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Ethiopia and Geneva: Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Abyssinia, still has faith in the League of Nations and in the ability of the Powers to prevent an armed conflict. This faith was revealed in a personal interview given to Will Barber, correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*.

Barber was sent to Abyssinia last month in direct response to the action of Premier Mussolini in expelling David Darrah from the Rome Office of the Chicago *Tribune*, where he had served for seven years. Barber was already en route to Suez from London by air-plane when Darrah arrived in Paris to report his abrupt expulsion for writing dispatches displeasing to Il Duce.

The assignment follows several years of European newspaper work which has carried Barber to various points on the Continent. Before going to London as Assistant Correspondent, he was connected at different times with the Paris staffs of the Chicago *Tribune* and the New York *Herald*, before the merger of those two papers.

His interview came at a time when the British Cabinet was wondering what it could do to protect the influence of the League. It had heard from Capt. Anthony Eden that Rome had given no hope that war between Italy and Abyssinia by October could be prevented, and from Paris that

© European

Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Abyssinia, on his umbrella-protected throne

France could not join in invoking League action against Italy.

In his dispatch, Barber told of how he heard about the critical period through which Ethiopia is now passing from the lips of "a small, dark-bearded man with a rather professional air upon whom alone falls the staggering burden of modernizing a medieval empire and avoiding war with a country infinitely more powerful." Barber continued:

> The discussion ranged from the efforts to avert war to preparations for it, to conditions of peace and measures to protect foreigners if Italy, as most Ethiopians fear, opens hostilities.
>
> The man is Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, with a lineage dating, so the Ethiopians say, from Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. To give him his full title, he is "the Chosen of God, Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, and King of Kings of Ethiopia." His soldiers have nicknamed him "Father of His Warhorse."
>
> War is the last thing you would associate with this quiet man who contrasts sharply with his greatest adversary, Benito Mussolini, the arm-waving and thunderous-voiced dictator of Italy.
>
> Nevertheless, he is the ruler of a warrior people with ancient and brutal customs that he is trying to change. If war comes he will lead his armies into the field with the Ark of the Covenant borne by the Ethiopian pope, or abuna, at his side, just as the ancient Kings of Judea once went out to wage battle. There will be no question, the Emperor said in the interview, of his remaining in the capital and delegating the command to one of his many generals.
>
> The monarch received the *Tribune* correspondent in a new palace outside the capital. Five modern armored trucks equipped with antiaircraft- and machine-guns were ranged at the door. A photograph of Herbert Hoover standing on a table with four others at the end of the long entrance-hall seemed oddly out of place.
>
> Haile Selassie spoke Amharic, which is the Semitic language used by the ruling caste. He was clad in white jodhpurs, brown shoes, and a black cape.

Declining to prejudge the Italian attitude, and emphasizing an "absolute and manifest" desire for peace, Emperor Haile Selassie declared that neither France nor Great Britain had brought any influence to bear to persuade him to grant economic concessions to Italy.

"Ethiopia will accord purely economic concessions to private individuals or companies, but not to Governments," the Emperor said. "Italian citizens will be on an entirely equal footing with other foreigners, as they always have been."

He denied that the Ethiopians have mobilized and asked the world to note that many slaves are freed each year and that special schools are opened for their instruction.

"As for conscription in case of war," the interview continued, "Haile Selassie said:

> "Every man in Ethiopia is a soldier. A call to arms in the eventuality of war will be sounded, but even before it is made the people of their own will will rise up to defend the fatherland."
>
> "What measures does Your Majesty contemplate to protect neutrals in case of war," he was asked. "Will foreigners be obliged to leave the country or can they remain in perfect safety?"
>
> "In case of war they will not have to leave the country," the Emperor said. "Measures will be taken at the proper moment to assure their safety."
>
> Referring to the possibility of censorship in the event of war, he said:
>
> "Censorship is necessary in a country which has something to hide. Ethiopia lives in the full light of the sun and has nothing to hide. It is evident, however, that any news of a military character will be censored so as not to injure the safety of the Imperial Army."
>
> Previous reports that Japan and Germany have offered military or financial assistance to Ethiopia were flatly denied by the "King of Kings."
>
> As for special concessions having been granted to the Japanese, the Emperor described that as a "fable invented so as to agitate the ghost of the 'yellow peril.'" He added that there are no Japanese officials in the country, not even a consul or minister.
>
> No financial aid has been sought by Ethiopia nor has it been offered by any nation, he insisted.

Haile Selassie closed the interview with a smile as Barber backed ceremoniously out of the room.

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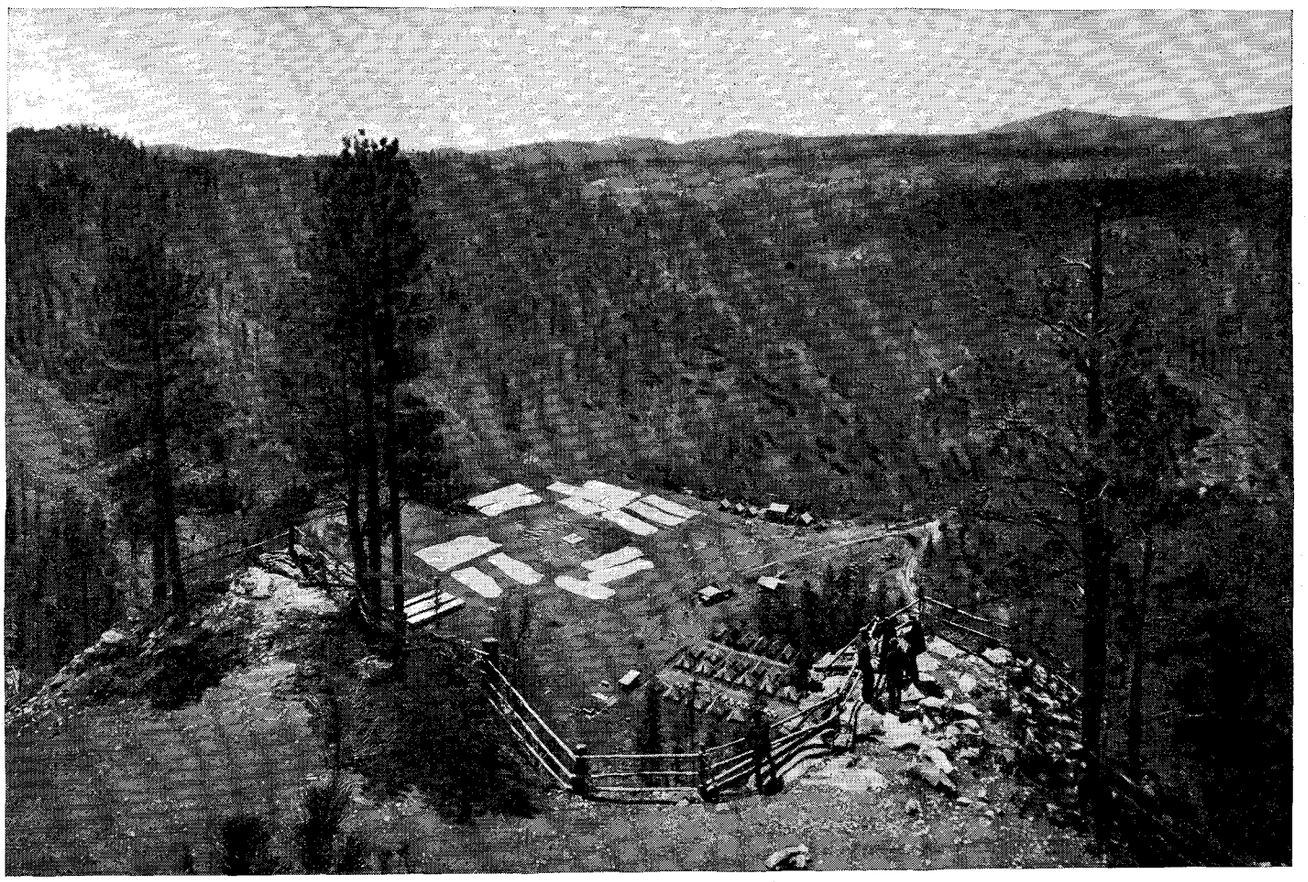
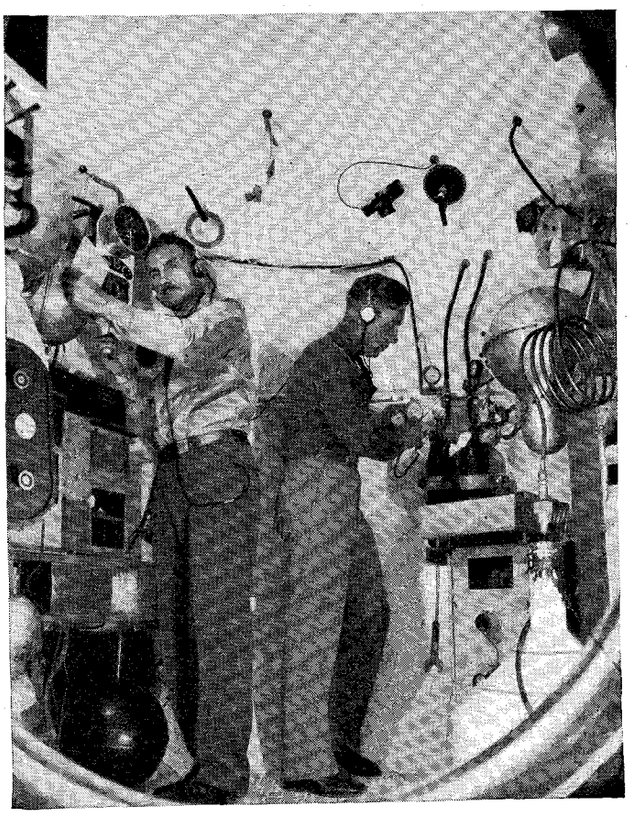
Making Ready for Stratosphere Ascent . .

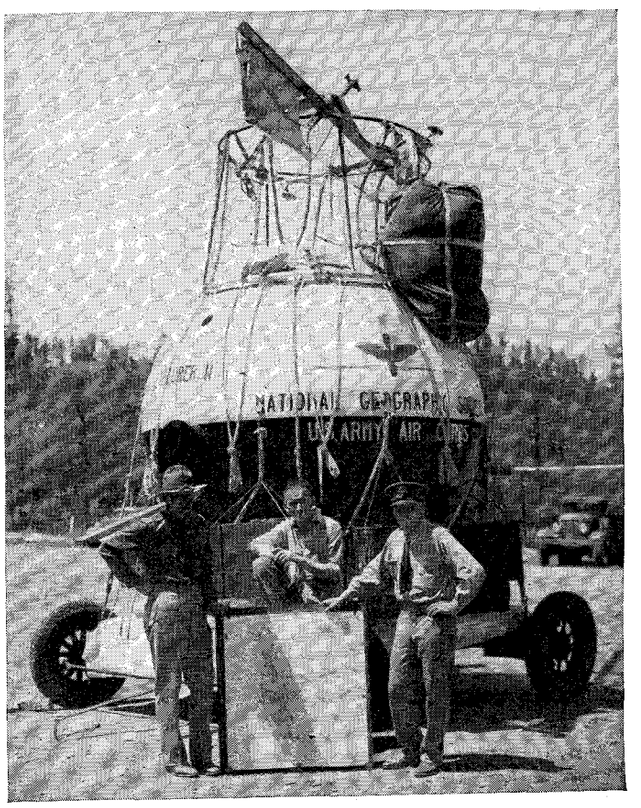


Photographs from National Geographic Society

Looking down from the Black Hills into the bowl, 400 feet below, where the stratosphere flight will take off. Canvas cloths, spread for drying, surround the inflation-ground for the balloon



Inside the gondola, Capt. Albert W. Stevens, left, *and Capt. Orvil A. Anderson inspect their instruments*



The gondola with equipment and men weighs 3,750 pounds, plus an 8,000-pound load of ballast to be carried

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. . in the Black Hills of South Dakota

All ready for its take-off for a fourteen-mile journey into the stratosphere, the National Geographic Society-Army Air Corps balloon *Explorer II* awaits only proper atmospheric conditions and a right turn of the fickle weather-vane. It has been an anxious time for Capt. Albert W. Stevens, commander and scientific observer for the trip, and Capt. Orvil A. Anderson, United States Army Air Corps, pilot, as they have watched and waited in picturesque Stratocamp, a cliff-encircled basin in the Black Hills, twelve miles southwest of Rapid City, South Dakota. It was from there that *Explorer I* made its flight in 1934.

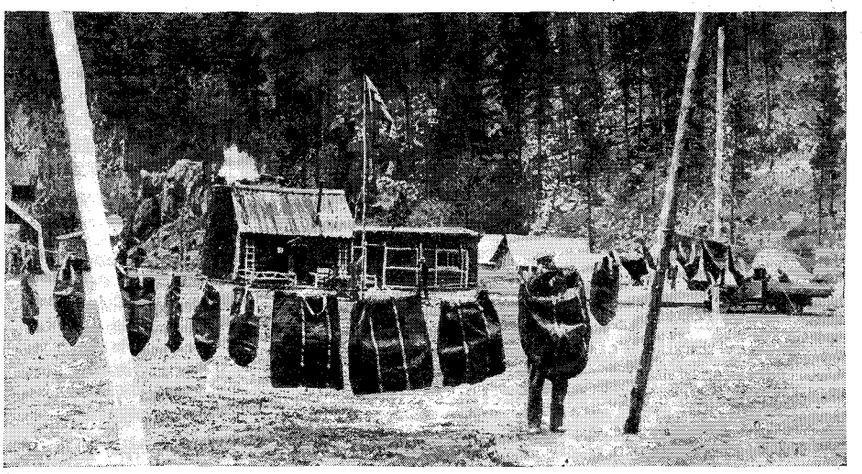
The flight of *Explorer II* will be the twelfth into the stratosphere, the first recorded having been made on September 5, 1862, by James Glaisher and Henry Tracey Coxwell, from Wolverhampton, England, in an open basket. They went up seven miles, a distance which is almost the exact measurement of the rope which will be used to moor *Explorer II* during inflation of the bag.

While the balloon soars and drifts in uncrowded space, the two airmen will take measurements of temperature and barometric pressure-changes, collect samples of stratosphere air, study the cosmic ray, collect spores, take motion-pictures of the earth as it recedes below them, and study such other phenomena as come within their experience betwixt earth and sky.

Everything has been done to insure their safety. Both are equipped with parachutes, and a gigantic parachute is attached to the gondola to slow its fall in case of accident. Underneath are shock-absorbers should the gondola strike the ground too heavily. The balloon will be filled with helium, which will not burn. Such is the size of the bag that if it were made into a tent it would cover about two-and-two-thirds acres of ground and give shelter to 20,000 men, with room to spare.

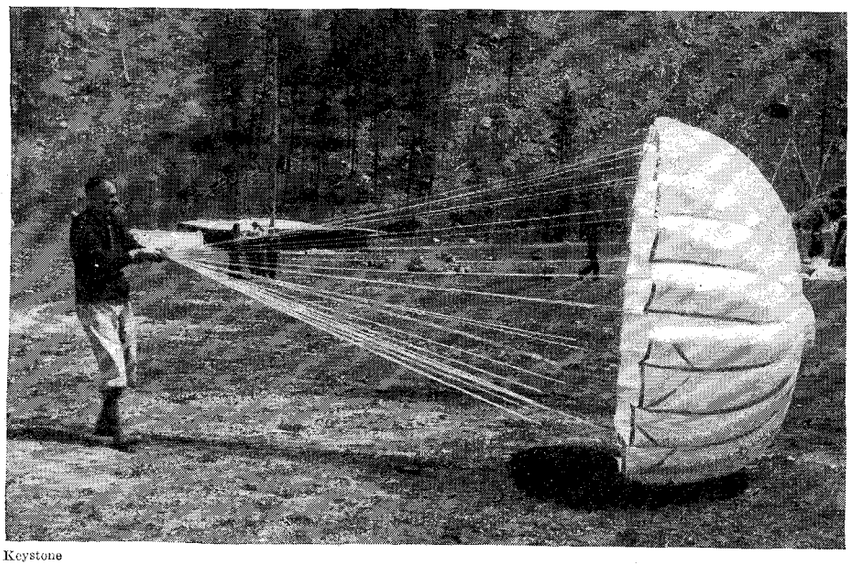
National Geographic Society

Six times a day the elements are charted in the map-drafting department of a complete weather bureau at stratosphere camp near Rapid City, South Dakota



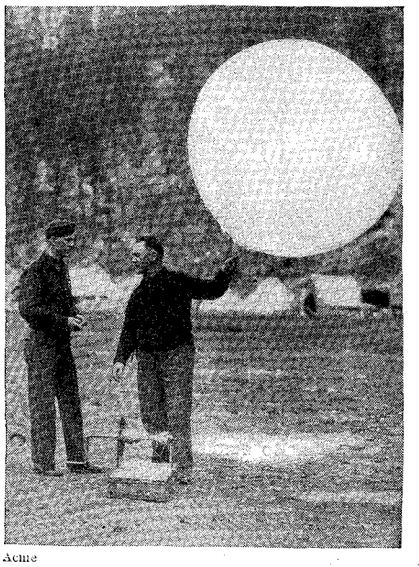
Acme

"Laundry" for stratosphere flight: Each of these canvas bags will hold 100 pounds of lead-dust to be released as ballast during the ascent



Keystone

Col. E. L. Hoffman checks a parachute which may be used to open a bigger parachute attached to the gondola, in case of trouble in the air



Acme

Little balloons are sent up to test air-currents before the big event

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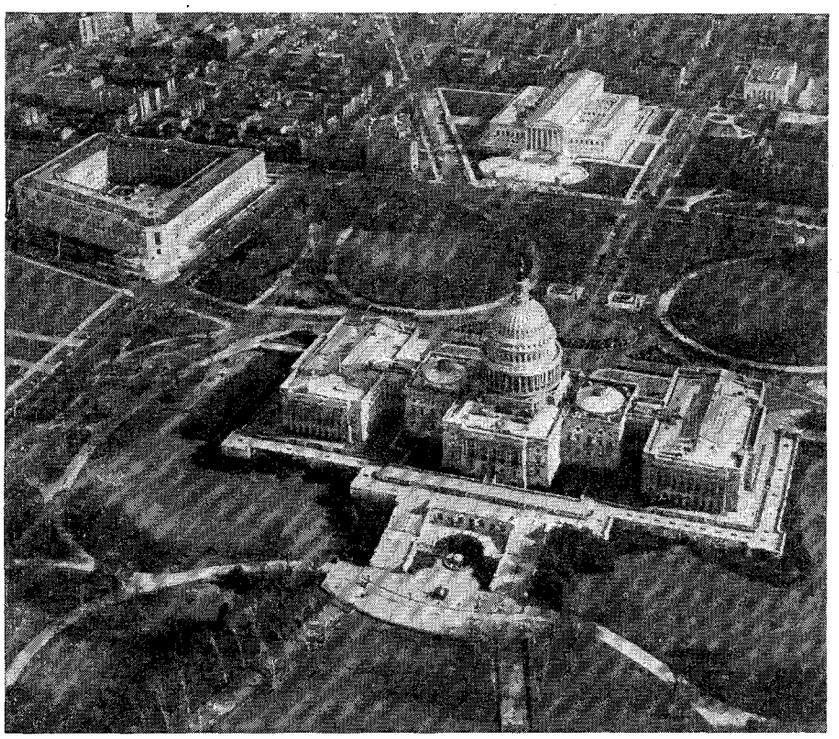
WASHINGTON NEWS AND COMMENT

"Session of Doubt," Then Supreme Court Takes Over; Emergency, Recovery, and "Normalcy," Their Effect on Elections; America's Capital, Boom Town of the Depression



Acme

"Boom town of the depression": Air-view of Washington showing the Capitol, beyond it the new Supreme Court Building, and at left the Senate Office Building

History is likely to record the present sitting of Congress as the "session of doubt." In the light of recent Supreme Court decisions, the Administration itself is none too sure about many of the measures being enacted.

The only sure way to resolve the doubt, in the view of New Dealers, would be to amend the Constitution. Since this hardly could be accomplished in less than a year, even assuming the country was of one mind on the subject, the President feels that he must go ahead with his legislative program if the New Deal is not to be abandoned in the middle of his term.

* * *

The effect of all this is to increase the importance of the Supreme Court in the Presidential campaign next year. In fact, there are many who think the Supreme Court, in a sense, will dominate the Presidential election of 1936. Congress is piling up a prodigious amount of legislation which is certain to be challenged in the courts.

In the leadership's attempt to handle the restiveness in the membership, Congress is not even requiring a record vote on many of the doubtful measures. Many members are willing to stand aside and hold their peace if not "put before the gun" and required to show their individual votes on these measures. Those otherwise disposed to attack the measures thereby avoid forfeiting the support of the President's friends in the campaign.

This is why so many far-reaching measures have slipped through Congress with a minimum of fuss. The Wagner Labor Relations Bill, the Social Security Bill, the Guffey Coal Bill, and the AAA amendments are among those to be carried to the Supreme Court without much delay. The TVA will be under similar fire.

The nine Justices, in their gleaming new home, will be in an unenviable position when they return from their summer recess. On the one hand will be the New Deal, enacted by Congress and wrapped up with the personal fortunes of the President. On the other hand will be the eager Republicans, or rather the Right-Wingers, in general, anxious to use the issue of constitutionalism in the campaign.

* * *

The Supreme Court will be bound to give an advantage to one side or the other, depending on which way it leans. It is even contended in some quarters that the pressure for legislation of dubious constitutionality is a deliberate attempt to force the Court's hand. This is on the theory that, confronted with a heap of legislation, each measure the precious charter of some particular group, in political expediency the Court will have to acquiesce.

* * *

It is considered more likely that the Court, just as it has sanctioned sweepingly unconstitutional measures in war time, will be guided by its view of the emergency. In other words, the greater the degree of prosperity, the greater the likelihood of New Deal reversals in the Court.

As to whether this would help or hurt Mr. Roosevelt's chances of reelection, leaders disagree. It would depend, of course, on the Presidential moves for meeting the judicial reverses. It is assumed that Mr. Roosevelt, if he saw one after another of the New Deal statutes go down before the Supreme Court, would make them the planks of his platform.

There then would be an outright issue of constitutionalism. Many believe that Mr. Roosevelt's decision whether to seek an amendment of the fundamental law will await the turn of the decisions next fall.

* * *

In recent weeks there has been an increasing tendency to believe that a marked business improvement, far from helping Mr. Roosevelt toward reelection, might hamper him, especially in view of the judicial hamstringing of the NRA, his chief recovery agency. Those who hold that view recall that it was the end of the War-time emergency, and the return of "normalcy," that killed all hope of Democratic victory in 1920.

No one was more acutely aware of that defeat than was Mr. Roosevelt, for, had the Democrats won, that year, it would have made Mr. Roosevelt Vice President twelve years before he actually reached the White House by another route.

* * *

With the addition of 120,000 persons to the Federal pay-rolls under the New Deal and the tremendous amount of activity brought on by the $4,880,000,000 work-relief fund, and the AAA, Washington has come to be known as the boom town of the depression. Real-estate values have gone upward, again, and rents are high.

The Government, itself, is expanding in all directions. The great new building-plan, providing magnificent, monumental buildings for departments which formerly were glad to call one floor their own, has proved entirely inadequate. More private buildings are being used by *Uncle Sam*, in Washington, than at any time since the War, despite the continued use of most of the War-time emergency buildings.

Office-buildings all over the town boast one or more governmental agencies or bureaus. One of the major department stores in down-town Washington has posted a sign that it is getting out to make way for the Government.

The National Press Building, barely completed when the depression came, and spotted for years with big open spaces, is filled to overflowing. Even the drab Washington Auditorium, a huge barn-like structure which usually houses automobile- and dog-shows, has become a full-fledged Government office-building.

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Topics in Brief

OH, for a Natural Recovery Administration!—*Forbes' Magazine.*

TAX in haste and repent at leisure.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

IN too many cases these days the man who is right is left.—*Washington Post.*

"SLUMP Is Over, Say Delegates of 39 Nations." Over whom?—*Winston-Salem Journal.*

IT does seem as if the blues always are the favorite tunes of the Reds.—*New Orleans States.*

THE new American motto: Gimme liberty or gimme death—anyhow gimme!—*Dallas Morning News.*

DARN it! Every time we start to save the country, the Constitution gets in the way.—*Asheville Citizen.*

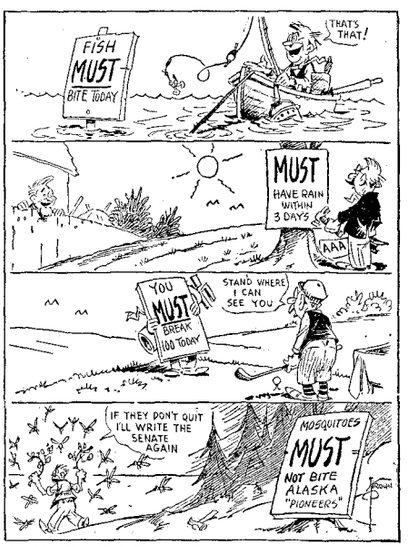
AN experienced newspaper man is one who can keep a lead-pencil a week.—*Florida Times-Union.*

RETURNS from Italy seem to indicate that Mussolini didn't give Adam for Eden.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

SUGGESTED slogan for the Nebuchadnezzar party: Two grass roots in every garage.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

ONE real trouble with holding-companies is that so many of them did not hold anything.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE President wants youth to have its day, knowing it will age rapidly when tax-paying begins.—*Indianapolis Star.*


FISH MUST BITE TODAY
THAT'S THAT!
MUST HAVE RAIN WITHIN 3 DAYS
AAA
YOU MUST BREAK 100 TODAY
STAND WHERE I CAN SEE YOU
IF THEY DON'T QUIT I'LL WRITE THE SENATE AGAIN
MOSQUITOES MUST NOT BITE ALASKA "PIONEERS"

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Others May Adopt the President's "Must" System

—*Brown in the New York* Herald Tribune

"WELL," said a bright young friend, "I see Johnson has cracked down on another government job."—*Louisville Times.*

ANOTHER thing that attracts the minimum of attention these days is an air-plane endurance flight.—*Ohio State Journal.*

ONE difference between the President and Vice President is that when the latter goes on a fishing-trip nobody knows it.—*Life.*

GRETA GARBO says "Ay tank ay go home," and does so. It might pay Congressmen to practise the Swedish dialect.—*San Diego Union.*

MOST of the Alaskan colonists, now unhappy, are said to be Republicans. Maybe sending them away was a trick.—*Toledo Blade.*

A COLLEGE star in '34 proved a washout in pro baseball. Four years an athlete on the campus and nothing to show for it but an education.—*Tacoma Ledger.*

—*Berryman in the Washington* Evening Star

THE chief cost of government is the support of necessary institutions that our fathers never heard about.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

LIVES of great men also remind us that planks are things a candidate stands on before election and sits down on afterwards.—*Boston Herald.*

ADD political definitions: A liberal is one who calls it share-the-wealth; a conservative is one who calls it soak-the-rich.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

DOCTORS have found a new X-ray eye that can see around a corner. Too bad Mr. Hoover didn't have one in 1929-'30.—*Orlando Morning Sentinel.*

A LOUD-SPEAKER system has been installed for test in the House of Representatives. You may choose your own metaphor.—*Buffalo Courier-Express.*

Share-the-Sock Program

—*Patton in the Dallas* Journal

NATIONAL debt now stands at $28,646,898,605. This country is putting over quite a share-the-debt program.—*Wichita Eagle.*

AND when the early Americans objected to taxation without representation they didn't realize how much worse it would be with representation.—*Dallas Morning News.*

NEW way to torture a history student: Explain that the Republican Party believes in a strong national government, while the Democrats are devoted to States' rights.—*New Yorker.*

THE Soviet Government is now paying salaries to college students. We do not understand it as there isn't an experienced halfback in the country.—*Portland Morning Oregonian.*

CAROL, of Rumania, has been given his choice between the girl friend and his crown. It is by special permission of the copyright owners of "The Student Prince."—*Detroit News.*

IT would be nice if we could have some criticism of the Government from somebody who had just been hired, instead of from somebody who had just been fired.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

THE revelation that the Prince of Wales wears cotton underwear comes, unfortunately, at a time that the European situation is already in a highly unsettled state.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

AT Durban Mr. Bernard Shaw advocated that convicts should be put into dress clothes and sent to symphony concerts. Yet we have always understood that Mr. Shaw was a humane man.—*Punch (London).*

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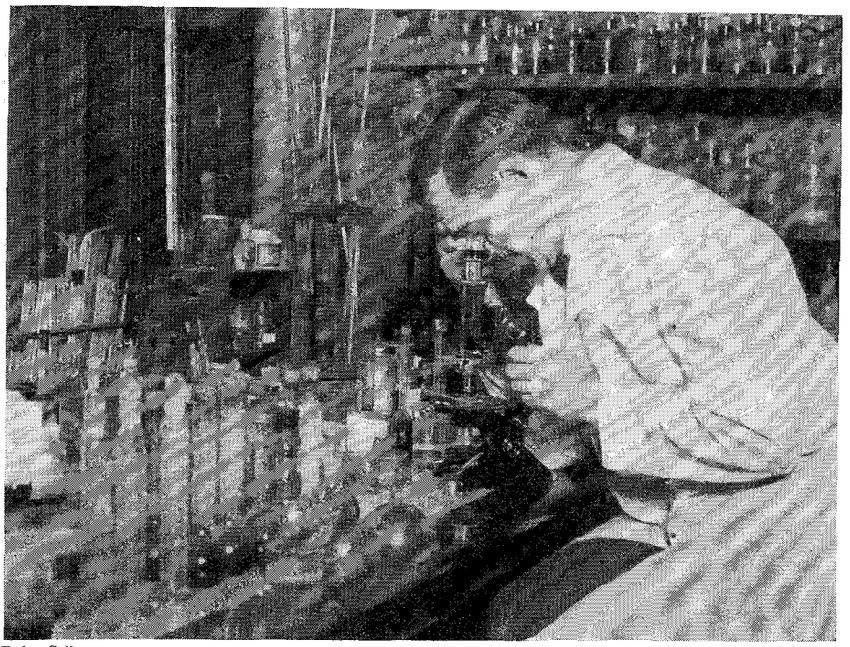
Virus Apparently Made Visible at Last

Rockefeller Institute Research Scholar Isolates Non-Living Crystalline Protein Which Possesses Infective Properties and May Be Autocatalytic Agent Which Can Produce Disease



Ewing Galloway

A bacteriologist at work in his laboratory

Since 1898, when Friedrich Löffler, German bacteriologist and discoverer (1884) of the diphtheria bacillus, made an injection of a bacteria-free serum and produced the foot-and-mouth disease in healthy live stock, science has been struggling to shed light on one of its most baffling enigmas—the virus.

On June 28, Dr. Wendell Meredith Stanley, thirty-year-old research scholar of the Princeton Station of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, announced what might well be the first step toward the solution of the virus mystery. He had isolated a crystalline protein which possessed the properties of a virus, and, by its autocatalytic and infective powers, is believed to be the virus itself made visible for the first time.

Threefold Importance

Doctor Stanley's discovery is of threefold importance:

(1). It gives the first definite indication of what constitutes viruses.
(2). It has resulted in the production of a non-living, autocatalytic agent which can produce disease.
(3). It may mean that bacteriologists are on the right path to the isolation of lethal viruses which attack men.

The virus is not the only *ignis fatuus* of science, but none of the others has been more persistently elusive. It can be popularly defined as a poisonous substance produced in the body by a particular disease, which, when transmitted to another person, causes him to take the same disease.

Examples are the infective agents which cause measles and smallpox.

Most viruses are "ultravisible" (invisible or on the margin of visibility), small enough to pass through a filter made of unglazed porcelain, or compressed infusorial earth, which prohibits the passage of ordinary bacteria. They appear to be of various natures, the only characteristic common to them, apparently, being their minuteness.

Cancer-Origin Clew

Until Löffler made his filtrate injection, science did not know that an ultramicroscopic or filterable virus is the cause of foot-and-mouth disease. During the last thirty years, the viruses of some forty diseases of man and domestic animals were found to pass through a bacterial filter.

Yellow fever, poliomyelitis, rabies, typhus, measles, and smallpox are among them, and scientists have good reason to believe that filterable viruses play some part in the origin of cancer.

Because the object on which they were working was neither tangible nor visible, bacteriologists were compelled, until Doctor Stanley's discovery, to follow one method of experimentation in their war against the virus family: a healthy animal was injected with a filtrate prepared from the infected vesicles, or other organs, of a diseased animal.

Experimentation with such plant diseases as tobacco-mosaic, the tobacco disease, was conducted along the same lines. In no instance did the bacteriologist know for certain what kind of body was contained in his filtrate.

In Doctor Stanley's experiments, however, there was something vastly more definite. There was a concrete substance which produced a disease in a plant which hitherto could not be produced except by an extract taken from plants afflicted with a disease known to be due to invisible matter. The substance which he isolated bears a close resemblance to tobacco-mosaic.

In the experiments, which prominent bacteriologists believe to be the most important contribution to bacteriology in the last decade, the infectivity and chemical composition of the crystalline protein were unchanged after ten crystallizations.

The crystals were a hundred times more active than the suspension made by grinding up diseased Turkish tobacco-leaves. The crystalline material contained 20 per cent. nitrogen and 1 per cent. ash. In shape, the crystals resemble needles about three-hundredths of a millimeter long.

Definite Indication

Doctor Stanley's evidence gives the first definite indication of what viruses are made of. Hitherto, the question of whether the virus was a living or a non-living entity has been one of the great mysteries of science. A crystalline protein must be classed as a non-living entity, because it is incapable of growth and reproduction.

Tobacco-mosaic virus is regarded as an autocatalytic protein, which, for the present, may be assumed to require the presence of living cells for multiplication, said Doctor Stanley, in his report. This conception means that a virus is an organism on the border of the living and the non-living, which can assume qualities of the living by coming in contact with living cells.

Press Interested

Doctor Stanley's discovery deeply interested the press. Typical was this, from the New York *Times:*

"In the light of Doctor Stanley's discovery, the old distinction between life and death loses something of its validity."

Research His Life

Virus research is particularly attractive to him, Doctor Stanley says, inasmuch as he is not seeking a cure for any one disease, but is interested in fundamental medical research. Born at Ridgeville, Indiana, on August 16, 1904, he received his B.S., at Earlham College, in 1926; his M.S., at the University of Illinois, in 1927, and his Ph.D., at the same university, in 1929. He went to Munich, in 1930, as an International Research Council Fellow, and studied under Weiland. He has been with the science staff of the Rockefeller Institute since 1931.

Doctor Stanley's ambition is to become the best medical research expert in America, and he declares that no "pot of gold" can turn him from it. His vacations at college, and with the Rockefeller Institute, also, thus far, have been spent in research. He played football regularly for four years at Earlham, but, to-day, research is his life.

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Dust-Storm Forecasts

New Science Promises to Do Much More for Farmers

Scientists have been doing much for farmers by research and resultant analyses and forecasts of drought (THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 6). Through a new science of dust-storm forecasting, they promise to do more.

Already this new science has established that the Pacific Ocean provides motive-power for the vast dust-storms which sweep the Middle West from time to time. After drifting across the Rockies, these huge masses of ocean-air dig down into the great "dust-bowl."

Counteracting them, as tho to conserve productive soil, are other great masses of "land" air from the Far Northwest of the North American Continent.

These twin atmospheric forces were explained before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in session at Minneapolis, on June 29 by G. R. Parkinson, of Kansas City, meteorologist for Transcontinental & Western Air (TWA). Valuable observations of these great air forces have been made from air-planes as part of the United States Weather Bureau's new science of air-mass forecasting.

These forecasts deal with immense upper bodies of air, lakes of atmosphere two or more miles deep, often a third of the size of the United States. Moving about, these masses have much to do with creating weather.

Two great masses which have much to do with making dust-storms have been spotted and labeled. These are the Polar Pacific (air from the North Pacific), and Polar Continental (air from Northern Canada and Alaska).

One reason why dust-storms were so severe in the last three years is that the Polar Continental air (cold land-breeze) shifted eastwardly. These masses had been blowing down into the United States east of the Great Plains. The moist, tropical air off the Gulf of Mexico had been moving north to the east of the Mississippi River, instead of to the west.

This, said Mr. Parkinson, had left the "dust-bowl" open to be filled with the air-mass which, coming onto the West Coast from the Pacific, lost its moisture crossing the Rockies, then became turbulent.

Children's Color-Blindness

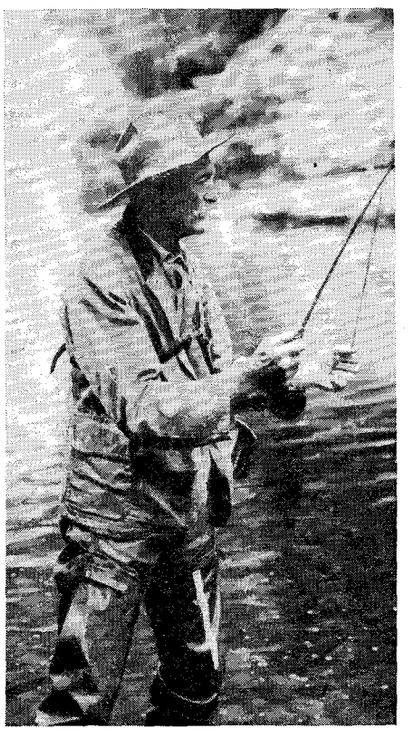
Altho boys are more adept at reasoning about causes of natural scientific happenings, they frequently are more inclined than girls to be color-blind.

Tests by two young women scientists in the University of Minnesota's Institute of Child Welfare showed differences between the sexes in the formative years.

Just as other scientists found, in testing adults, that men more often than women are color-blind, tests in Minnesota showed 6.6 per cent. of the boys and only 1.1 of the girls to be color-blind.

Geologist's Conservation Warning

Reckless Exploitation of America's Natural Resources Can Not Be Indefinitely Continued; Indispensable Mineral Supplies Wane



Wide World

Gifford Pinchot

For a half-century alarmed observers have been warning Americans that reckless exploitation of the country's natural resources can not be indefinitely continued.

These Cassandran utterances have had firm basis in fact. In Minneapolis, Dr. Charles K. Leith, University of Wisconsin geologist, and member of President Roosevelt's Natural Resources Board, warned the American Association for the Advancement of Science that America soon would be scraping the bottom of the barrel for some classes of indispensable mineral supplies.

The peak in gold production has long since been reached, he said. Measured reserves of oil, zinc, and lead will last only about fifteen years, at the present rate of use, while the copper supply is good for about forty years.

There is enough iron ore to last for centuries, but the reserves of really good iron ore will have been used up within four decades.

Similarly with the coal supply: there is enough coal of all grades to last 4,000 years, but really good coal, in readily accessible places, will not feed American furnaces for more than two centuries.

On few subjects have Americans been more obtuse than on conservation. Every city of more than 100,000 population in the United States could be supplied with the natural gas wasted daily in American homes.

In 1812, the country used no coal. Today it uses five tons per capita, and the waste per capita is more than three tons.

That the continuation of such a program of abuse and extravagance for an indefinite period is a physical impossibility was recognized by the American Association for the Advancement of Science as far back as 1873. Agitation begun then resulted in the creation of a Bureau of Forestry under the Department of Agriculture, and, in 1891, the Government began setting apart national forest-reserves.

Most Ardent Disciple

Gifford Pinchot ("conservation is the greatest good to the greatest number for the longest time") has been conservation's most ardent disciple. Under his leadership, the United States Forest Service, arising out of the Bureau of Forestry, reached a position of first importance.

His work received further impetus from nature-loving Theodore Roosevelt, during whose Administration more than 234,000,000 acres of government domain, including timber, coal, and phosphate lands, and lands containing valuable water-power sites, were withdrawn from the possibility of private ownership. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's forest belt in the region of the Mississippi River is the most recent of a series of steps taken by successive Administrations since Mr. Pinchot made his first plea.

To prevent further wasteful inroads on the country's mineral resources, Doctor Leith recommended a program designed to leave the mineral supplies to private enterprise, but, at the same time, to lend the authority of the Federal Government to support cooperative efforts toward ending the waste and other abuses.

Trend of Aircraft Design

Of primary importance in the bounding post-War development of the air-plane has been the ceaseless quest by manufacturers and designers for lighter and stronger materials.

Last week, Dr. L. B. Tuckerman, Assistant Chief of the Division of Mechanics and Sound in the National Bureau of Standards, told the American Society for Testing Materials, meeting in Detroit, that progress in aviation in the next few years would depend not upon the discovery of new materials, but upon improved air-plane designs to take advantage of the already wide choice of strong, light-weight construction materials.

From purely structural considerations, he said, there is little to choose from among wood, high-strength alloy-steels, and light aluminum alloys, the three types of aircraft construction now in use. What choice there is must be based upon knowledge of designs which will make use of the greatest possibilities of the material, as well as ease of fabrication and resistance to deterioration.

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Russia Rediscovers Family Life's Value

With Signs Multiplying That the Soviet Is Returning to Sanities of Proved Social Experience, Home Is Reenthroned as Corner-Stone of Society—Even If Communistic

Signs are multiplying that Russia is making the backward trek to the safeties and sanities proved by social experience, altho *Vladimir* still might be slow in picking up his wife's handkerchief, or in giving her a hand to the curb.

Such courtesies hardly were expected of him when, to be a good Communist, one had to steel his heart against religion, and to regard, as signs of weakness, the amenities which man so long has been learning.

Now, the official word is that *Vladimir* must care for his wife with "special knightliness." Divorce is not to be so free and easy as when one could marry on one day, and get a divorce and another bride the next.

Love is to be reenthroned since the rediscovery that the family is the corner-stone of civilized society. Children who so lately would be rewarded for betraying their parents to the OGPU now must be taught to honor their fathers and mothers. In school, too, they must be under discipline, and, instead of catechizing the teachers, give diligent study to the three R's, and have report-cards to show the folks at home whether they are making good marks.

Sovfoto

Family life returns in Soviet Russia

Religious Hostility Wanes

Traditional hostility to religion, too, seems to be weakening under the softening influence of time. The churches, it was reported, were filled at Easter. People greeted each other in the traditional manner.

There was, to be sure, some distribution of antireligious pamphlets urging people not to attend church on Easter, but the State radio programs omitted the usual antireligious exhortations, and there was no molestation of those who desired to observe the anniversary of the Resurrection.

In short, as a Moscow correspondent of the New York *Times* put it, "family life in Soviet Russia is becoming daringly respectable," while the Philadelphia *Inquirer* asked if it was "too much to expect that Russia eventually will get around to the Golden Rule and the Ten Commandments."

History provides examples of such a swing of the pendulum. France went far to the Left in her Revolution, and made an altar of the guillotine, only to turn back.

Mexico is showing signs of relenting in her antagonism to the Catholic Church. In Germany, the struggle between the ancient faith and an artificial creed continues.

The changing attitude in Russia was made the more noticeable when *Pravda*, Communist organ, said that "love is the whole foundation of the Socialist family. Without it, that family can not exist.

"Young Communists must be capable of this noble feeling. Those who are not are selfish and parasites. We demand that public opinion persecute them and hold them up to contempt."

It was a complete recantation of the former theory that the family was of no importance in the Communist structure. "Never before," said *Pravda*, "could man love as freely, fully, and richly as now."

Youth and Culture

Later, came the announcement that the 5,000,000 members of Komsomol, Communist youth organization, are to be organized for a "battle for culture."

True, there was the traditional call for the destruction of the "class enemy" in the announcement of A. V. Kossaryev, Secretary-General of the Komsomol, but he said that the organization must "also assume leadership in education and culture, and, in some cases, we must unashamedly turn to Europe in order to master European culture. We must learn from the Americans the ability to organize their work, from the Germans accuracy and punctuality."

The effort to stabilize family life appears to be part of a campaign for an increased population. Practise showed that easy divorce tended both to destroy the family unit, and to decrease the birth-rate. Now, two writers in *Pravda* urge:

"We must not forget that the Soviet woman, having received rights, also has received many duties. She studies and works like a man. Thus she puts the man under the obligation to care for the woman with special knightliness.

"Every girl must be valued not only as an engineer, but as a future mother. The mother of one child must be valued as the future mother of eight children."

Another sign of a change of heart is the news that the Soviet Government is going to permit "Romeo and Juliet" to be played in Moscow theaters. "In the early days of Soviet rule, the romantic drama went out of the window along with clean shirts and insect powder," observed the Boston *Evening Transcript*.

"True love, religious faith, the feminine yearning for good clothes—all were bourgeois. Life was a serious business. It must be carried on in grim earnest.

"But people won't play at being robots forever. They've got to have music and novels and plays and fairy-tales and religion. The rulers of the Soviet are, little by little, retreating from their earlier position; they are beginning to recognize that man can not live by bread alone."

"This is probably the first time in history that *Romeo and Juliet* have been held up as hearth-and-fireside examples with an expectation of thus encouraging the return of the family unit," commented the Washington *Post*. "It is indeed a radical departure when the 'bourgeois' Shakespeare is summoned to aid in the taming of the Soviet."

"Sentiment and knightliness and religion and marriage all are very old, and there appear to be certain relationships connecting them that can not be tampered with without serious consequences," said the Detroit *News*. "'Advanced thinkers' will have to take this into account in planning new systems."

A Newer Russia

That a new Russia is emerging from the Soviet chrysalis appears to some observers also in its international relationships. The Kansas City *Star* is struck with the fact that since American recognition of Russia, nearly two years ago, none of the dire consequences predicted by opponents of that action has come to pass.

No American institution has fallen because of the presence of a Russian Ambassador. *The Star* recalled assurances given by Alexander A. Troyanovsky, Soviet Ambassador here, in an address at the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation, at the University of Chicago, and it said:

"And, in a world where imperialistic nationalism has made such headway in recent years, the Ambassador added, Russia 'sticks to its conviction that friendship is better than hatred, and cooperation better than arrogant aloofness and the cultivation of the war spirit.'"

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By the Way

"Be a Good Neighbor" is the slogan for the 1935 Mobilization for Human Needs, the Chairmanship of which has been taken over by Gerard Swope, industrialist. He replaces Newton D. Baker, who held the post for three campaigns. At the ceremony of Mr. Swope's installation, both he and Mr. Baker stressed the importance of the private agencies in ministering to thousands that government relief can not aid.

The 1934 community campaigns for private social work netted more than $80,000,000. The 1935 mobilization will open on September 27, at the White House, with an address by the President.

* * *

"Mr. and Mrs. America," with their train of attendants, received an elaborate and cordial welcome on the occasion of their visit to Japan. From the bridal suite in the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, they went to the City Hall, where, seated between Old Glory and the Rising Sun, they listened to an address by Mayor Torataro Ushizuka. George D. Andrews, Jr., Third Secretary of the United States Embassy, replied for Ambassador Joseph C. Grew.

The visitors' first public function was to make the proper bow at the gate of the Imperial Palace, after which they visited the several Ministers of State and the American Embassy. At the Embassy, "Mrs. America's" arm fell off, but was immediately replaced by painless surgery. "Mr. and Mrs. America" are doll-messengers of good-will from Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York City.

* * *

James Couzens of Michigan, United States Senator and philanthropist, who has already given away about $20,000,000, mainly for the benefit of children, has now contributed $550,000 to establish a workingmen's homestead project on a 1,000-acre tract in the Oakland County lake district, ten miles from Pontiac, automobile-manufacturing center. The contribution of Senator Couzens is in addition to $300,000 appropriated by FERA.

The project will provide for about 150 families, who "will have good homes and an opportunity to develop a cooperative or individual farm or truck-garden venture." The enterprise will be non-profit making.

* * *

A Newark, New Jersey, machinist, who wished his name not to be made public, has repaid to the Emergency Relief Administration $242.78, the exact amount of relief received by his family from June, 1932, to July, 1933. Repayment was made out of the combined earnings of himself and his wife since July, 1933, when the machinist found work again, averaging about $25 a week. The man, a Hungarian by birth, wanted to show, according to the report to ERA Director Arthur H. Jones, "that he was just as good a citizen as people born here." Besides his wife, the man is supporting a crippled son and his mother-in-law.

Rabbis Shun Communism, Fascism

Fail to Approve Resolution to Refuse to Bear Arms in Case of War, or Absolution for Germany's War Guilt

Wide World

Jewish workers, refugees from Germany, engaged in the rebuilding of Palestine

Neither Communism nor Fascism has any appeal for those spiritual descendants of the great lawgiver, Moses, who are collected under the name of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

On the other hand, neither would they approve a resolution, offered at their convention in Chicago, which ended on June 30, pledging them to refuse to bear arms in case of war; nor were they ready to adopt a resolution absolving Germany, or any other belligerent, of war guilt.

The proposal for absolution, for which Germany has always contended, and which has been granted by many historians, was contained in a resolution which said, in part, that "a close study of the last War reveals that it originated in no single act, in the insensate and overweening policy of no one nation, but as a result of the European and world system."

War "Unmitigated Evil"

The resolution, offered by Rabbi Max C. Currick, of Erie, Pennsylvania, recited also that "in the past Israel has made the distinction between righteous and unrighteous wars. We believe that this distinction has no reality for our day, and we are now compelled to adopt, as our belief, the principle that war is an unmitigated evil, and that we should abstain from all participation in it."

The resolution excited much heated debate, and, when it was voted down, 54 to 12, Rabbi Solomon Foster, of Newark, characterized its failure as a "sweeping defeat" of the pacifist membership, while Rabbi Max Reichler, of Brooklyn, questioned whether "all these courageous rabbis would dare to pass any such resolution" if this were 1918.

Final action on the resolution was deferred until the fall meeting.

However, the Conference approved a proposed constitutional amendment requiring, except in the event of invasion, a national referendum before a declaration of war can become effective; conscription for the use of the Government of all public and private properties employed for the war period at a rate not to exceed 4 per cent.; adherence to the World Court and to the League of Nations; opposition to military training in educational institutions, and withdrawal of all motion-pictures and other vehicles of information "which make war attractive."

More Neutral to Zionism

The Central Conference of American Rabbis has long been hostile to Zionism, but, after stormy debate, it decided to abandon its old attitude and declared for neutrality.

At Atlantic City, two days later, Morris Rothenberg, of New York, President of the Zionist Organization of America, announced that Palestine could absorb 500,000 Jews in the next few years. "Already," he said, "that land is a permanent home and haven for more than 350,000."

Looking into the field of social reform, the Chicago Conference advocated Federal relief wherever State and local agencies are unable to meet the needs, and commended the President's new tax-program.

The report of the Commission on Social Justice, presented by Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein, of New York, declared that "redistribution [of wealth] must come through a program of taxation not only upon gifts and inheritances, but upon untaxed securities, corporation surpluses and current incomes."

Democracy Under Fire

Approval was given to the Commission's warning that the democratic form of government "is not only challenged but under attack even in the United States," and that the danger of Communism and Fascism "is still present."

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Broadway Looks Askance at Summer Theater

Its Value as a Laboratory and Workshop for the Winter Season Placed in Doubt by Weak, Disappointing Plays; Old Hits Bring Business to Barn Show-Houses

Courtesy of *Stage Magazine*

Audience on the porch between the acts at Westport Country Playhouse

It has become sadly apparent to the shrewder business men of Broadway that summer theater on the Eastern Seaboard has two functions, neither of which meets the basic reason, the original reason, for greensward drama: it does not furnish the winter season in New York with sturdy, pretested plays, the production of which is a minimum gamble as a result of having had trial in the woods.

The two functions admirably accomplished are, one, an opportunity for an antic caper in the weeds and, two, a chance to revive favored, beloved plays which either never have been seen by summer audiences or are of the type which audiences in general relish seeing again and again.

Little Benefit to Actors

Nor are the actors, who for several reasons swarmed to the converted-barn theaters, helped much by the real accomplishments of summer theater. From the beginning, until last year's peak, it was the theory of the players that if they accepted a rôle in a new summer play and performed it well, this would be guaranty of work in the same play and rôle on Broadway in the winter.

Many distinguished, able players were seduced into working through the summer at a fraction of the customary salary on the basis of such a promise. Experience has taught them that few ever wind up with a job when Labor Day ends rural drama.

Two summers ago the vacation theater was virtually at its flood. Dozens, operating in everything from authentic small theaters to tents, divided their programs between old favorites and new plays. There must, that summer, have been not less than fifty new works tested, and, from all that mass of playwrighting, there came only one that was, in any sense, a success.

It was "The Pursuit of Happiness." It was tested at the Westport Country Place, at Westport, Connecticut, a theater expertly managed by one of the play's authors, Lawrence Langner.

It received careful, considerate direction, its cast was chosen with all the care given to casting for formal Broadway production, and it was rehearsed with judgment and deliberation. It was, at bottom, a fine, well-knit play. The piling upon it of thoughtful stage-work and able playing turned it into a hit.

Last summer an equal number of fledgling plays were carted into the woods and fields and barns by their tremulous, hopeful authors, and, for all the good it did, those same authors might better have remained home, as had their plays.

Four years ago the summer laboratory theater developed "Another Language" for Broadway, and, two years before that, at Easthampton, "Goodbye Again" underwent workshop trial and perfecting. The fact that it is possible to summon these isolated few to memory is partial proof that the try-out theater is not worth its upkeep.

The summer theater sent exactly four plays to New York last season. Three of them ran just one week each. For all the care they had in the fennel, for all the going over and currycombing and rewriting, they still remained plays which ought not ever to have been produced commercially.

Views of a Pioneer

One of the pioneers in the summer theater, convinced that the laboratory function is practically non-existent now, has curtailed his schedule for this summer to one new play. And it already has had successful production in London and will have a great star at the head of its cast.

Raymond Moore, for many seasons now, has operated the Cape Playhouse, in Dennis, on Cape Cod. He has tested plays for himself and for other managers and the results have been middling. He has had a few mild successes, one notable success, "When Ladies Meet," tried out for John Golden. And he has had, by his own estimation, some lamentable failures.

"After weighing the laboratory angle of summer theater operation," he said recently, before departing for Dennis, "I believe it is not for me. My audience is of a specific type. It has a high cultural level, it is cosmopolitan, and I can not believe that I would be doing the right thing to ask it to come to an experiment. For that reason, I have thus far only one new play on my schedule for this summer. The others will be hits from this last season or, possibly, one or two from another season. These are plays which most of my audience have seen and want to see again, and those who haven't have heard so much of the plays that they want to see them. In several cases the original stars will be seen again.

"The new play isn't new, as a matter of fact. It has been a London success. It is 'Fresh Fields,' by Ivor Novello, and Margaret Anglin will play it for me. Her presence, the name of the author, the London history of the play, all insure a turnout for it. It is, in no sense, a try-out or testing."

Season of Try-Outs

As against this, one of the nearest theaters to Broadway is giving over its whole summer season to trying plays. This is the Red Barn Theater, in Locust Valley, on Long Island. It has selected its new plays as carefully as possible. The management has read and reread plays until six have been found which, in manuscript form, seem to offer strongest chance. The casting has been done in New York, a new director will stage each one, a director selected for his capacity to work with that particular kind of play.

If any one of the summer theaters promises results from its workshop this one does. Its operators are shrewd, discerning play-producers. From those six, one, perhaps two, plays suitable for Broadway production may come.

But the wariness of Broadway's business men also is communicating itself to the barn managements. They, too, have come to realize that a country theater offering established successes and new plays in a mixed schedule will find the box-office grosses drooping during try-out weeks, soaring during weeks offering an old hit.

And, usually, the second week following a poor experiment, no matter what is offered to bolster the laboratory attempt, will result in poor patronage. It sometimes is three weeks after a woful try-out before the audience comes back in force.

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Concerts in Germany

Elaborate Programs Arranged for Tourists and Music-Lovers

Germany, both for tourists and musicians, will be the concert center of Europe this summer. Elaborate programs, celebrating anniversaries of noted composers and giving cycles of famous old plays, have been arranged, with authorities making every possible concession for travel to the performances.

Celebrations of the 250th anniversaries of the births of Handel and Bach recently were concluded with the Reich Bach Festival in Leipzig. The Wagner and Mozart Festivals, in Munich, are being supplemented this year with performances of the operas of Richard Strauss, together with production of classical plays. The Munich programs head-line the summer of music and drama.

The Bavarian State Theaters will inaugurate a Wagner cycle on July 24 with "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg." The programs also include "Lohengrin," "Tristan und Isolde," "Parsifal," and "Der Ring des Nibelungen." Prof. Hans Knappertbusch will be in charge of these performances, which will be produced with new and elaborate scenic investiture.

The Mozart operas, which will be heard in the charming Residenz Theater, adjoining the old palace in Munich, will begin on July 25 with "The Marriage of Figaro." Two performances each will be sung of "The Magic Flute," "Don Giovanni," "Cosi Fan Tutte," and "Seraglio."

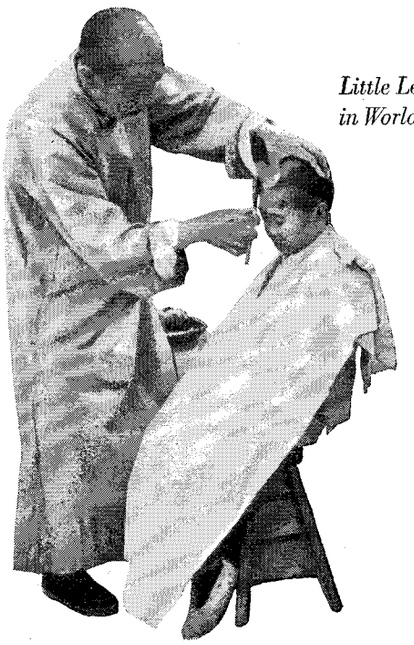
Four Strauss operas: "Elektra," "Salome," "The Woman Without a Shadow," and "Der Rosenkavalier" are scheduled for performances in the National Theater in August. Doctor Strauss has been announced to conduct, and, if he maintains his present cordial relations with the Nazi Government, undoubtedly will appear.

In other parts of Germany open-air plays and serenade evenings have been arranged to fill the summer schedule, with particular attention paid to programs for the famous Römer Square in old Frankfort, for the courtyard of Heidelberg Castle, and for the sylvan theater at Zoppot.

Folk-Festivals

There are, of course, the usual innumerable folk-festivals in which whole medieval cities become the stages and their populations, the actors. The origins of many of these date back to pre-Christian times, while in others more recent historical events are reenacted. Oberammergau will have its so-called Practise Plays, which serve to keep the townspeople in acting trim for the Passion Play every decade.

And there are scores of smaller villages, less renowned through the world, which offer picturesque entertainment for the summer. The best of these are Rothenberg, with its "Master Drink" play and Shepherd's Dance; Dinkelsbühl, with its enchanting "Kinderzeche"; Landshut, with its medieval princely wedding; Marienburg, in the Teutonic Knights' country, and Munich, topping them all, with the Oktoberfest.



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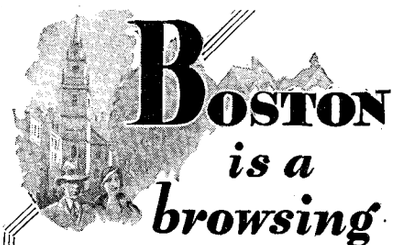

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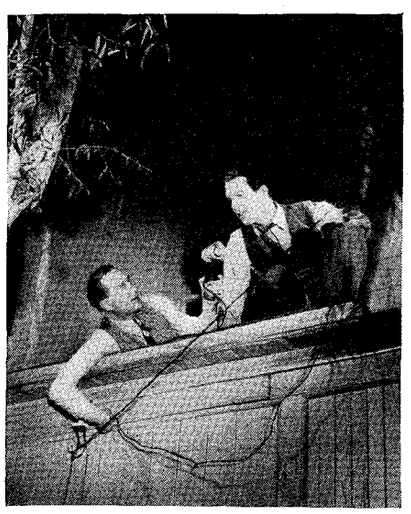
On the Current Screen

The present run of "G Men" pictures has revived the days of the Western melodrama when a nickel brought any one a breath-taking afternoon watching the trials and temptations of Ruth Roland, Pearl White, and Kathryn Williams, who gave as sheer entertainment as the films have managed to concoct then or since.

Substitute present-day conventional clothing, riot-guns, automatic pistols, tear-gas bombs, airplanes, or fast cars, for knee-boots, khaki shirts open at the throat, wide-brimmed hats, six-shooters, trains, or fast horses, and you have the swift-action melodrama of "G Men," "Public Hero No. 1," and "Men Without Names."



Lynne Overman, left, and Fred MacMurray in "Men Without Names"

Equipment, technique, and the microphone have altered the serial on the surface, but, intrinsically, motive, action, and dramatic suspense are identical with the modern adaptation of the cinema's untutored offspring, which, perhaps, only grew up.

Behind the Scenes

Following the trail of two films on the same theme, **"Men Without Names" (AA)** celebrates the Government's war on public enemies who have been disappearing lately, singly, or in groups, from the front pages. But the scope of this picture is more ambitious—it attempts to give, in detail, the actual behind-the-scenes maneuvers of the Department of Justice.

Based on the Brooklyn armored-car robbery of some months ago, when eleven mobsters stole $427,950, "Men Without Names" follows the gangsters to a small town, Delafield, in Kansas, where is sent *Dick Hood*, a Department of Justice agent. Obtaining a room in a boarding-house, he becomes suspicious of another roomer, a night-watchman, *Red Hammond*, watches him, is joined by another agent, *Gabby Lambert*, disguised as an aluminum salesman.

Hammond's half-brother, *Webster*, president of a bank, is getting rid of the money for the gang, living in one of his factory buildings on land which *Hood*, representing an air-line company, wishes to buy for an air-port.

The gang go to a gambling-house for a night out. The gangsters get into a gun-fight over a girl, and are forced to move to a farmhouse with one of their men badly shot. *Lambert*, posing as a salesman, drives to the house; but his disguise doesn't work, and he is shot.

Police have been notified of the hide-out; *Hood* intercepts the nurse, goes with her to the farmhouse, binds her in her car, but is followed by *Helen Sherwood*, who lives with her brother, *Dick*, at the boarding-house.

Webster has taken *Dick* in his car to carry the money to the gangsters. Caught in a ruse, they use *Dick* as a decoy, escape, are forced to seek shelter in a factory when their driver is killed by police, and finally are shot, with *Dick* escaping serious harm.

The careful attention to detail, instead of adding to the picture, interrupts the action. The inclusion of the romantic touch is an awkward intrusion in what, otherwise, would have been a good photo-play. Fred MacMurray is pleasing as *Hood;* Lynne Overman turns in an excellent and thoughtfully studied performance as *Gabby Lambert.*

Madge Evans's Career

Madge Evans, the romantic interlude, was retired from camera-work when she was twelve years old. Before she was a year old, she was posing for baby pictures and calendars, at three was in her first picture, made in The Bronx, "The Sign of the Cross," with William Farnum, and got her mother and father a job in the same film.

Tutored while she was playing child-rôles with Alice Brady, Ethel Clayton, Montagu Love, and Holbrook Blinn, she never went to school. After seven years at the Fort Lee, New Jersey, studios, she was a gawky, washed-up veteran of twelve. She tried a part with Richard Barthelmess in "Classmates," in 1925, failed, and went to the stage.

Born in New York City on July 1, 1909, Madge Evans was started in pictures because the family needed the money. After stage-appearances in "The Marquis," "Our Betters," and "Philip Goes Forth," she straightened her teeth, bobbed her reddish hair, got a screen-test, in 1932, from Metro scouts, who were looking for stage-people to act in the "talkies," and has been working in Hollywood since.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *Naughty Marietta, The Man Who Knew Too Much, *Ruggles of Red Gap, The Informer.	*Roberta, *Cardinal Richelieu, Les Miserables, G Men, The Loves of a Dictator, Public Hero No. 1, Oil for the Lamps of China, The Glass Key, Nell Gwyn, Love Me Forever.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

THIS IS THE PLACE

By John Dillon Husband

Oh mind, we rode too long to the sound
Of distant hounds along a rocky way.
The night has come upon us all unknown,
And we are lost in mists that close the day.

Across the distant hills we still may hear
Strong sinewed hounds that track the running sun.
The hunting horn will not be wound again;
The chase is ended, and the riding done.

Here we must tether our mounts and make our stay,
Giving the quarry over, nursing the ache
That follows pursuit which fails, holding in check
The troublous tongue, hearing the slow heart break.

These horses will crop forever the ragged grass.
The lonely fires will burn in an endless night.
Beyond the hills the hounds will be always heard,
Running to earth a quarry lost to our sight.

—*Kaleidograph* (Dallas, Texas)

POSSESSED

By David Morton

Now owls in their soft, feathery flight
Will float from tree to stricken tree,
And make the wood their own this night,
With none to hear them, none to see;
For I am the last traveller here,
I and the daylight leave together;
Not any other will come near
This wood that is all fear and feather,
Darkness and owls in whirry flight
Gone drifting between tree and tree . . .
Now God be thanked for my door-light
And for the roof that shelters me.

—*The New Yorker.*

ANCESTRY

By Lizette Woodworth Reese

You need not fear for loveliness
You, that are heir to code and state;
For graves are liberal; your dead
Gain you a foothold at its gate.

Down some hereditary track—
The dusk of gold, one star the same—
Mark their smooth houses mount the sky,
Deep as well-water, grand as flame.

A sense of something strong and right,
Of cordial leisure, pomp of talk,
Grows on you as a psalter grows,
Petal by petal, stalk by stalk.

No thick fool thought that chimney out,
No churl that roof as clear as foam;
For here in the unlessened dusk,
The sound of captains marching home.

Textured like clods, like clouds were they
Whose humor was a half-known thing,
Like to an unexpected flower.
High up a breakneck wall in spring.

They live because of loveliness,
They last because of what is fair;
All their relinquished Aprils drowse
In the sound twisting of a stair.

—*Virginia Quarterly Review.*

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CONTEST RULES

1. Suggest a name for Max Baer's dog. Each name must be accompanied by an empty Gillette "Blue Blade" package. To qualify you must mention the name and address of the dealer from whom you purchased the blades.
2. Each week from June 17th until July 22nd the 10 persons who submit the best names received up to noon Saturday of the preceding week will receive a $125.50 RCA Victor All-Wave 1935 "Magic Brain" Radio including RCA Antenna System.
3. In addition, 40 people submitting the next best names each week will receive a Gillette $4.00 Aristocrat One Piece Razor. At the conclusion of the contest a grand prize of $1,000.00 in cash will be awarded for the name judged to be the most appropriate submitted during the entire contest.
4. Names will be judged for originality, uniqueness and aptness. Judges' decisions are final. No entries returned. Duplicate prizes awarded in case of tie. Everyone is eligible to enter except employees of the Gillette Safety Razor Company and their families, or employees of Gillette's advertising agency and their families.
5. Send in as many names as you wish provided each is accompanied by an empty Gillette "Blue Blade" package and the name and address of the dealer from whom you purchased the blades. If you use Probak blades (another Gillette product), you may accompany your name suggestion with an empty Probak package. All other rules apply.
6. Winners will be announced every Monday night on Gillette's Max Baer "Lucky Smith" broadcast over WEAF and associated NBC stations coast-to-coast.
7. Hurry! Mail your entry now. Submit as many names as you please but be sure to enclose an empty Gillette "Blue Blade" (or Probak) package with each name. Mail your entry to Gillette Safety Razor Co., Dept. D-24, Box 20, Boston, Mass.

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Among the Outstanding Books

The Story of Civilization. I. Our Oriental Heritage. By Will Durant. [New York: Simon and Schuster; $5.]

Will Durant, educated in a Jesuit College and at free-thinking Columbia, and author of the immensely popular "Story of Philosophy," essays in his new book the largest task any author could undertake. He attempts to synthesize all human history and all human knowledge.

Charting Civilization's History

"The accumulation of knowledge," he says, "has divided history, like science, into a thousand isolated specialties; and prudent scholars have refrained from attempting any view of the whole—whether of the material universe, or of the living past of our race."

Doctor Durant is not prudent; he projects five huge volumes to chart the history of human civilization; the first, on "Our Oriental Heritage"—a thousand large pages summarizing the birth and nature of civilization in general and outlining its history in Egypt and the Near East to the death of Alexander, and in India, China, and Japan up through the Japanese seizure of Manchukuo—has just appeared. He reckons that it will take him about twenty years to complete the other four, on our Classical, Medieval, European, and Modern Heritages. (He is just fifty years old this year.)

"I want to know what were the steps by which men passed from barbarism to civilization," Voltaire once remarked; Will Durant echoes him, and gives several answers. Once he says that the accumulation of property as a security for the future, and the art of writing, are the two essentials of civilization—a dubious philosophy.

At another point he remarks that "Property was the mother, War the father of the State." Sometimes he seems to suggest that man followed, in his manifold progress from barbarism to civilization, a more simply patterned course than most modern anthropologists would admit; for the amazing fact is that the more we learn of primitive man, the less he fits into any of the old, neat pigeonholes.

"Endless Mystery Story"

Always Durant, following his famous precursor, H. G. Wells, suggests larger perspectives than any single book could include. He notes, in commenting on Ur and Persia, Egypt and the Hittites, how the students of many nations have worked together on "the endless mystery story in which the detectives are archeologists and the prey is historic truth."

He observes that the fragments of ancient literature and art which have come down to us are accidental relics from which no historian can safely attempt to reconstruct a whole. Even the old cave-dwellers who left such marvelous paintings of bison and of reindeer upon a few caves in what are now

Keystone

Dr. Will Durant

France and Spain, may well have painted their finest pictures in the open air, where time and climate quickly destroyed them.

He gives no comfort to those who boast their "race." "There are no racial conditions to civilization," he says, flatly. "It may appear on any continent and in any color: at Pekin or Memphis or Babylon, at Ravenna or London, in Peru or Yucatan. It is not the great race that makes the civilization, it is the great civilization that makes the people; circumstances, geographical and economic, create a culture, and the culture creates a type. . . . Japan reproduces in the twentieth century the history of England in the nineteenth. Civilization is related to race only in the sense that it is often preceded by the slow intermarriage of different stocks, and their gradual assimilation into a relatively homogeneous people."

Encyclopedic Summaries

Specialists doubtless will find fault with some of Doctor Durant's remarks in his encyclopedic summaries of the ancient civilizations on the Nile and the Euphrates; of India and China and Japan; but the whole is impressive and rarely lively reading. Doctor Durant has an eye for the concrete fact which gives life to a period, as the number of radishes and onions eaten by the workers who built one Egyptian pyramid. And he has a neat talent for epigrammatically relating the ancient world to the modern.

Wealth Creates Poverty

"Since poverty is created by wealth," he remarks, "and never knows itself poor until riches stare it in the face, so it required the fabulous fortune of Solomon to mark the beginning of the class war in Israel."

Finally, he lists, with that perhaps overneat schematization which has ever made his synthesis of wisdom so popular, "eight elements of civilization," and summarizes what the East has contributed to each. Labor: it taught us irrigation, gave us beer and wine and tea; the art of building with bricks, the use of horses, and of the wheel; and China first accomplished "the miracle of having paper accepted in place of silver or gold."

Government, Morality, Religion, Science, Philosophy, Letters, Art: he summarizes under these heads the gifts of the old East to the modern world.

The professors may laugh at Will Durant's ambition; but which of them could match, in interest or in essential accuracy, the one-foot library of human knowledge which he is piecing together?

Historian of Philosophers

Best known as a historian of philosophers and philosophical thought, Will Durant narrowly escaped callings to other fields on two separate occasions.

After receiving his A.B. and A.M. degrees from the Jesuit college, St. Peter's, in Jersey City, in 1907 and 1908, he embarked on a career of journalism under the Hearst banner. He found four months of newspaper work enough, however, and went to Seton Hall College in New Jersey to become a teacher of Latin, Greek, French, English, and other languages. As librarian there he became intensely interested in Spencer and Spinoza. In 1909 he entered the seminary at Seton Hall to study for the priesthood, as his parents wished, but he remained there for only two years.

Having twice been diverted from the study of philosophy, Durant now began this work in earnest. He gave a course of lectures on philosophy at the Labor Temple on the East Side of New York City, and in 1917 received his Ph.D. from Columbia. His lectures at the Labor Temple formed the genesis for "The Story of Philosophy," which appeared in 1926 in a modest edition of 1,500 copies. Its success was instantaneous and it sold 100,000 copies in the first seven months, and a total of approximately 500,000 to date.

Worth Reading

The Farmer in the Dell. By Phil Stong. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company; $2.) The hilarious adventures of an Iowa farmer in Hollywood.

Tempest Over Mexico. By Rosa E. King. (Boston: Little, Brown & Company; $3.) The gallant story of a gallant English woman who kept an inn in Cuernavaca for aristocrats and bandits, and trudged through the civil war without losing her perspective or her sense of humor.

The Land of Shvambrania. By Leo Kassil. (New York: The Viking Press; $2.) A Bolshevik "Alice in Wonderland," written with a gentle wit which seems strange and charming in its Moscow setting.

President Masaryk Tells His Story. By Karel Capek. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; $2.50.) In which the author of "R. U. R." tells something better than an Alger story about the poor boy who became President of Czechoslovakia.

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The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

exotic.—"H. L.," New York City.—*Exotic* has been used of persons since 1651. A person of foreign origin is so described by Catlin in "North American Indians" (1841), p. 230, vol. 2: "An *exotic*, with a pale face, and from across the ocean." Mrs. Cowden Clarke in her "Shakespearean Characters" (1863), ch. vi, p. 159, wrote: "These same *exotics* are received by our easy, gullible brethren with outstretched arms." The Greek word *exotikos* means outward or foreign, and has nothing to do with *looks*.

For some reason that is difficult to imagine, *exotic* has lately acquired a new and completely erroneous usage. It is found in journalistic literature as if it were synonymous with *voluptuous* or *sensuous*. Thus one reads of an *exotic* dance, an *exotic* manner, an *exotic* perfume, when the context clearly shows that neither dance, manner, nor perfume are of foreign origin. Perhaps *erotic* was the word intended.

Mrs.—"L. W.," St. Augustine, Fla.—This abbreviation came into use early in the 17th century, and was read *mistress*, the title of courtesy. But just as *Mr.*, the abbreviation of *master*, through "haste and necessity of despatch," as Walker puts it in his dictionary of 1791, became corrupted to *mister*, so *Mrs.* became corrupted to *missis*. The corrupted pronunciation, obtained by eliding *tr* in *mistress*, was for some time a vulgarism, then became vernacular usage, and by Walker's time was the only pronunciation.

The title of courtesy, *mistress*, was prefixed to the Christian name or surname of either married or unmarried women at least from the 15th century; hence, the abbreviation when it came into use was similarly applied. *Miss*, a shortening of *mistress*, came into use concurrently with *Mrs.*, and appears from the first to have denoted only an unmarried woman or girl, and gradually supplanted the use of *Mrs.* in such applications; tho *Mrs.* as the courtesy title of an unmarried girl or woman was used by Boswell as late as 1791.

slang.—"N. H.," Cleveland, O.—A *slang term* is one that, tho popular, is usually of low origin, at least inelegant. In its primary sense, *slang* was formerly—not always now—confined to the coarser or ruder parts of a community. Nowadays it may be found in the parlors of some of the best homes, and to-day it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between *slang* and *colloquialism*.

"Nerts!" is an example of *slang* in its primary sense of low origin. A secondary *slang* includes terms and expressions current in special senses in specific communities. Thus we have college *slang*, baseball *slang*, boxing *slang*, etc. Sometimes slang terms pass into good usage.

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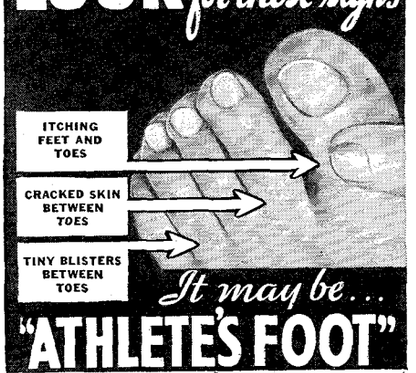

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Press

Turning On the Light

Newspaper Workers Record House Vote on "Death Sentence"

When the House of Representatives met on July 1, the entire Washington staff of the twenty-four Scripps-Howard newspapers took front-row seats in the gallery. Four hours later, Representatives began to swarm past tellers to vote anonymously on the "death sentence" in the Utility Holding-Companies Bill. At the same time, the Scripps-Howard reporters, aided by volunteers among other correspondents, began the chore of hastily identifying "bald-headed" Congressmen.

The chain's newspapers late that afternoon named 151 who had voted "aye" and 225 who had voted "no." (The official teller figures were 146 and 216 respectively. In answer to an announcement that "if any Congressman finds himself in the wrong pew, all he has to do is to notify us exactly how he did vote," there were only five requests for corrections.)

An editorial quoting the Scripps-Howard motto, "Give light and the people will find their own way," explained that the undertaking was in the belief that the people's representatives should be recorded on all questions.

"It worked better even than we had hoped," said a second-day editorial.

Girl in Charge of Crew

One of the reasons it worked was because the gallery crew was in charge of Ruth Finney, red-haired California girl who has covered such stories as the Teapot Dome investigation, the Boulder Dam fight, many utilities battles, and the night-and-day crisis of the early NRA.

She has been married since 1928 to Robert S. Allen, who last week figured in a fist-fight in the Senate Office Building with Paul Yates, former administrative assistant to Gov. Paul M. Pearson of the Virgin Islands.

Another reason for the success of the poll was the fact that Charter Heslep, thirty-two-year-old Virginian and reporter on the Washington *Daily News*, knows 415 Congressmen by sight. Kneeling on a stool, he called off the names of more than 200 voters, dictating alternately to two helpers in the fifteen minutes of voting.

Herbert Little, another of the Scripps-Howard workers, reports that Heslep had "a terrible memory" until three years ago, when he nearly lost his job because he forgot a speech-release notation. In an effort to train his memory, he wrapped up a dozen bundles of old newspapers and left them at the houses of as many friends in Washington, remembering where they were and collecting them on his return from his vacation two weeks later. Last January he didn't know a single Member of the House. To-day he knows more than Capitol veterans.

The teller-vote lists were assembled by Miss Finney, Robert W. Horton, and Thomas L. Stokes.

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Wrangel Island Heroine Found

Ada Blackjack, Famous for Her Lonely Vigil in the Arctic, Discovered Gathering Driftwood in Unalaska, Her Name Changed

Sovfoto

The vigils of lonely Wrangel Island are recalled as its heroine, Ada Blackjack, hunts work in another land

When the break-up of the Russian freighter *Chelyuskin* and the spectacular subsequent rescues in the winter of 1933 made the world aware again of barren Wrangel Island, an earlier heroine of that isolated Arctic spot—Ada Blackjack—had dropped from sight.

Max Miller, San Diego author of "I Cover the Waterfront," found her again last month and wrote for the North American Newspaper Alliance a new chapter in the story of the lone survivor of the 1921-'23 expedition to the island. He ran across her trudging down to the beach of Unalaska to gather driftwood. She had come there to look for a job in a cannery.

Her Rescue

In 1921, Ada Blackjack, twenty-three-year-old Eskimo seamstress, went to Wrangel Island to cook for four trail-blazers—three Americans and a Canadian. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer, planned to get a relief-ship to them the next summer, but it could not get through. Three of the men set off for the Siberian mainland, 100 miles across the ice, to get help, leaving behind Lorne Knight, who was incapacitated by scurvy, and Ada Blackjack to watch over him. The men were never heard from again.

In August, 1923, a motorship reached the island and rescued the woman, who was down to her last two pilot-biscuits. Near-by was the body of Knight, dead two months. Brought to the United States, Ada Blackjack attracted much public attention, but it made her nervous, and she went back to Nome. She has worked there and in Bristol Bay since under another name.

When he met her, Max Miller asked why she hadn't made matters easier for herself by using her own name.

"The answer was silence," he says in an article copyrighted by the NANA. "And when an Eskimo decides to be silent, there is nothing to do but accept this silence. When in Bristol Bay, her health was so poor that the coast-guard cutter *Aurora* provided her with passage to Unalaska for hospital treatment. But even on this trip she traveled under a different name.

"The motorship which rescued her in 1923 left another party on the island in an endeavor to establish a claim. This party was headed by Charles Wells, an American, and included twelve Alaskan Eskimos. They had provisions for two years. But the island does appear to be a hoodoo.

"Fourteen men in all already had died in the vicinity of this island while attempting to explore it, or reach it, or claim it.

"To-day a small colony of Russians is on the island to hold it against all comers.

"Ada Blackjack, who, expressed no curiosity over the present status of the international dispute. She remembers the place too well, perhaps. Anyway, she rolled the gunny sack under her arm once more, then continued toward the beach.

" 'I really will have to be going,' she said. 'I should have gathered this driftwood earlier.'

"She is so tiny that, when her back was turned, she could have been a girl of about twelve, her little mukluks with their yellow tassels appearing as the kind, too, that a child would wear."

Drama Overshadowed

The drama of Ada Blackjack's vigil was overshadowed almost three years ago by the attempts to break the long years of isolation for forty-four Russian colonists ice-bound on Wrangel Island. The *Chelyuskin* stopped at Wrangel to take off two women and a baby after the Soviet had sent the ship out to make a one-season voyage between Archangel and Vladivostok. Soon afterward, the freighter was caught in the ice north of the Bering Strait, broke up, and sank. The *Chelyuskin's* 102 passengers were rescued by air-plane after months on an ice-floe.

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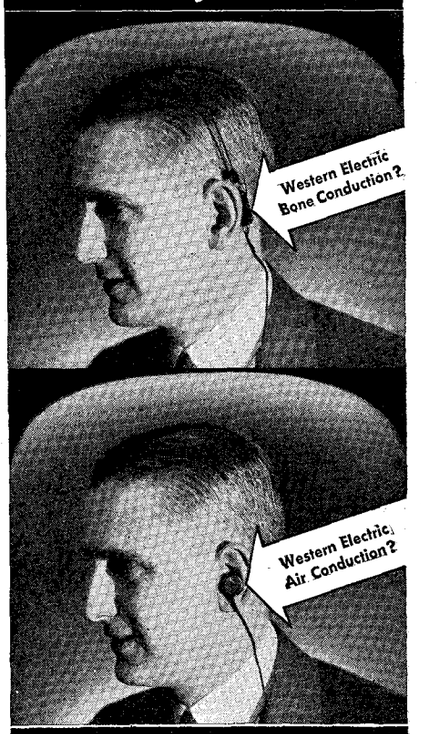

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

"G Men" for Industry

Sir:—What this country needs is another group of "G Men," backed by an up-to-date Federal law, to run down greedy industrialists and selfish business men who unnecessarily shorten wages and lengthen hours of work, who exploit both child and adult labor in their sweat-shops, and whose doctrine is cutthroat competition, made possible by bloody profit built upon the drudgery of the defenseless.

These new "G Men" would be as much a nemesis in dealing with the underworld of business and industry as are the present Special Agents of the Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, in fighting crime, as typified by the glory of their recent deadly and relentless work against public enemies (kidnapers, gangsters, bandits, killers).

JOSEPH JOHN STANINA.

Boston.

Holding Companies—An Investor's View

Sir:—I am a subscriber to THE LITERARY DIGEST and have enjoyed reading it from an educational standpoint.

Your magazine has been very clearly leaning toward the enactment of the holding-company bill. You always mention what somebody says for the bill, etc., but you never mention what good points the holding companies have or what the drastic results will be to the investor and employees of these companies if the bill goes through.

I know of what I speak. My mother and father and myself have invested over $10,000 in the securities of a holding company. We have faith in this company and know that we will have a chance to regain at least part, if not all, of our money, unless the Democratic Administration succeeds in forcing through the dissolution. Then our hopes will be gone, our life-savings forfeited by Roosevelt and his gang of radicals. What we need is business encouragement and not business destruction.

Constructive regulation would do the investors good, but dissolution would be absolute ruin for many of us.

C. W. HERMES.

Lake Mohegan, New York.

That "Tax-the-Rich" Plan

Sir:—I am glad to see that our President is once more showing common sense in his new "tax-the-rich" plan. In reality this program is not, as its enemies would have us believe, an effort to soak the rich, but merely a way of raising taxes to carry on the work of government from sources where the burden will least be felt. Both individuals and corporations who have amassed enormous sums of wealth are in a much better position to contribute to the coffers of the Government than are wage-earners drawing down their two or three thousand a year.

Besides, from a purely ethical standpoint, wealth brings with it certain privileges not enjoyed by the economically less fortunate, and should, consequently, be willing to carry with it a commensurate share of the nation's burden.

NAT BELOV.

Philadelphia.

Government Aid to Science

Sir:—Your article on the urgent need for governmental funds to further scientific research certainly merits a congratulatory message.

At that time when the true giants of medical, industrial, and commercial activity, namely the chemists, biologists, physicists, etc., can proceed unhampered in their work of infinite importance to all mankind, by the aid of adequate subsidies from the home government, we may well commend ourselves upon the completion of another huge leap in the conquest of civilization.

WM. MAIDMENT, JR.

Westfield, New Jersey.

"Do Not Open Until Christmas"

—Plaschke in the Louisville Times

A Reply to Will H. Hays

Sir:—May I say a few words anent the letter of Will H. Hays appearing in the June 8 issue? The Catholic Legion of Decency, with the splendid cooperation of the Protestant groups, and many other combined organizations and faiths, made it clear—emphatically so—that the great mass of decent people in this country were "fed up" with the dirty pictures consistently foisted on the public.

The film-moguls of Hollywood (feeling the uncertain pulse of the box-office) made haste to whitewash the films then on hand. But where to get material for new films? Bedroom and gangster hideout—their two constant themes—were out. Naturally, fine books and plays were the only remaining source of material.

Yet, Mr. Hays wants to claim credit for "faithful and splendid treatments of books and plays" and states suggestively that "more is going on, however, in pictures than the elimination of offenses against good taste, or the avoidance of presentations morally hurtful." That hands me a laugh! What other course was left to producers who wanted to keep financially afloat?

May I suggest that Mr. Hays would have something to brag about if he would bend his efforts toward abolishing the vicious block-booking system.

WALTER DEBLAIR.

Moline, Illinois.

The Constitution

Sir:—The Constitution *is* "The greatest and most beautiful governmental document in the world." However, it wouldn't be worth a Continental if it meandered, even to preserve worth-while reforms.

MARY E. HALL.

New York City.

Italy and Japan as Jokesmiths

Sir:—China's appeal to Secretary Hull and Ethiopia's plea to the League of Nations, appearing in the June 29 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, should have been printed on the joke page. That any one believes any treaty or league strong enough in itself to stop any determined nation from grabbing territory vital to its welfare is the biggest joke-scoop of the year.

The only thing that will stop Italy or Japan is the use of superior military force or the threat thereof. Any treaty or pact not religiously backed by the military power of the signers is just a scrap of paper.

CARL B. QUINN, JR.

Youngstown, Ohio.

The Vivisection Debate

Sir:—May I add my voice to those protesting through your columns against the horror known as vivisection?

The greatest extreme to which human selfishness and wickedness can go is to commit pitiless cruelty, and that cruelty reaches its greatest extreme in the deeds committed behind locked doors in vivisection laboratories, or, as they call themselves, "research laboratories," where thousands of helpless creatures are subjected every year to tortures.

CHARLES W. HARRISON.

East Liverpool, Ohio.

Sir:—I fully agree with William J. Bailey that "cruelty is not compatible with modern civilization," and I, too, am proud to join the ever-increasing ranks of the "wholly unbalanced individuals who violently oppose" this blot on our scutcheon.

LUCY Y. WALKER.

Sir:—At the office of the Vivisection Investigation League, 88 Lexington Avenue, New York City, are on file statements of many distinguished physicians and surgeons that all valuable knowledge can be gained in painless ways. In England the law prevents all students from vivisecting animals, and no one has ever questioned the wonderful skill and success of English surgeons.

(MRS. C. N.) ALICE K. MILLARD,
President Erie County Anti-Vivisection Society, Buffalo, New York.

Sir:—After reading Marie Graves's letter, I am impressed with the opinion that she is the possessor of highly developed humane instincts, and is wealthy in the virtue most godlike: compassion.

But I assure her that the men and women engaged in the science of medicine and surgery are likewise endowed. I do not believe that there is one doctor in this country, or in the world, who would subject any animal to unnecessary suffering.

WILLARD S. PETERSEN.

Watsonville, California.

Sir:—I fear that Mr. Bailey is not thoroughly familiar with vivisection as now practised in medical science. Literally *vivisection* signifies "cutting" living animals, but by common usage it denotes the general use of live animals in medical research and in the preparation of preventive and therapeutic agents.

Does Mr. Bailey object to this method of preventing suffering and death when no other method is known? The marvelous advance in medical science in the last few decades has been due to this activity more than to all other activities combined.

I, too, love good dogs. I do not know of "good dogs" being chosen for this work. I dislike to see a rabbit or a mouse used in this work. Much more do I dislike to stand by the bedside and see a child with diphtheria cease its struggles only when merciful death releases it from torture.

When our Savior said, "Are ye not better than many sparrows?", do you think that He would have hesitated to say of mice what He said of sparrows?

E. L. MILLER, M.D.

Jena, Louisiana.

The Congressional Chart

Sir:—I want to express my appreciation of the "Weekly Chart of Congressional Action," as printed in THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The charts are very interesting and instructive, and nothing has ever given me a better idea of the manner in which the bills progress in their various and devious trips through Congress.

W. G. SHARWOOD.

Emergency Crop Loan Office, Farm Credit Administration.

Santa Maria, California.

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Freedom for Physicians

Sir:—Mr. Cattano's letter, published in the June 29 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, suggesting that all physicians should be put on the national pay-roll with a definite salary, and kept there so long as they are of any service to mankind, in order to reduce the number of diseases and causes of illness, is ridiculous. Medical research, to-day, under private control, is making tremendous strides into the causes and treatment of disease. Within the last two decades, insulin, in the treatment of diabetes, and liver, as a cure for pernicious anemia, have been developed. Diphtheria, typhoid fever, and smallpox are fast becoming medical curiosities.

Could we expect to take an individual who has spent the best years of his life in preparation for his life work (the better medical graduates to-day receive eight years of schooling after graduation from high school, then one or two years in hospital work), and place him under government control, and expect him to do his best work? Would it be fair to place him on a salary (which, after the politicians had their graft, would be small) and forbid him to receive any pay for private medical practise as Mr. Cattano suggests? The grocer, the coal-man, the lawyer, the minister receive just remuneration for their work, and are independent, altho none of them receive any more training in their work, and most of them much less.

Would the patient benefit from any form of government medicine? I have only to point out the situation in European countries to reply in the negative. From investigations made abroad, the patients receive a poorer

The Tired Business Man

—Thomas in the Detroit News

grade of medical care, and the fine self-sacrificing attitude of the medical profession has been crushed. Do we want this to happen in America?

Philadelphia. E. LEE KEISER (M.D.)

Roosevelt Leadership

Sir:—As the time for the next Presidential election approaches, we hear more and more criticism of Roosevelt and his policies.

Of course, this is principally propaganda for political purposes, but one wonders how it is possible that such mendacity as is contained in most of the stuff that is being published to-day does not recoil upon the propagandists.

Mr. Roosevelt took over the administration of affairs at a time when the overlords of industry had brought things to such a pass that they, panic-stricken, had hunted their holes.

Now that, through the daring leadership of F. D. Roosevelt, business is beginning to revive, those same Captains of Industry are trying to take him from the helm, and put in his place one of their reactionaries who will subscribe to their theory: "Protect the great amalgamations of wealth, and they, in turn, will take care of the underdogs by providing work and wages, always provided that the wages shall be kept at the minimum, and the hours of work shall not be too short."

I do not agree with the President on some subjects, notably, prohibition and veteran affairs, but, in the larger perspective, I consider that he will go down in history with Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, who were the only two really great Presidents we have had during the period from 1865 to 1933.

San Jose, California. A. J. MINER.

National Theater Subsidy

Sir:—Government subsidy of a National Theater ought to have the hearty approval of every one. It is a project from which many benefits should flow for, like good books or good music, the theater, when it presents good plays, in any form from comedy to tragedy, tends to widen and elevate thought. If the National Government considers itself responsible for the utilitarian needs of its people, then it is not improper for it to be responsible for its cultural needs. Those who think, as your article in the June 22 issue says, that the theater is "pure frivolity, and an art of consummate superficiality," forget that the mimetic art is the most ancient means of expressing human ideals for, without being deliberately didactic, it instructs as the modern educator teaches children—through play. And it is repetitious wisdom to point out that we progress mostly by intelligent use of leisure.

But what will be the effect of a National Theater on the Little Theater Movement in this country? It is to be hoped that it will revitalize and make it return to its original purpose from which it has strayed very far.

Shreveport, La. E. J. RAISCH.

Yankee Honor for Robert E. Lee

Sir:—By all means, let there be a monument in Arlington in memory of Robert E. Lee—and, as one more earnest that animosities are no longer cherished, let it be fashioned by a "Yankee Artist."

Traditional in the Lee family were love for, and loyalty to, their native Virginia. What wonder, therefore, that Robert E. Lee should determine to lead no military invasion of his own State?

A cultured, Christian gentleman, a personality worthy of present-day emulation, a soldier enjoying the confidence and highest esteem of his superiors, a commander of demonstrated ability, a leader whom men would follow into the jaws of death.

Sumter was fired upon on April 12, 1861. President Lincoln sent Francis Preston Blair to Lee, tendering him the command of the active Army of the United States. What finer compliment could any soldier have received?

Virginia seceded from the Union on April 17. After deliberation, Lee resigned his commission to General Scott on April 20. This writer is all "Yank"—his relatives responded to the call of "Honest Abe." Nevertheless, he fain would lay a laurel-wreath on the tomb of Robert E. Lee.

Stamford, Connecticut. MARVIN R. DOTY.

"Blame the Educational Leaders"

Sir:—I notice quite some discussion in your valuable paper *pro* and *con* over the subject of education.

Discussion of the public school is good; there should be much more of it, because the public (the parents) own the schools and some teachers think the teachers do.

I am a teacher, hired by the public to teach every kind of child found in our district. I draw my pay on that basis. If I do not like that kind of work, I am at liberty to take up something else. A teacher who complains of his lot is made of rather poor stuff.

The greatest trouble with the schools to-day is not with the rank and file of the teachers, but with the so-called educational leaders. They have all too many of the teachers going round in circles experimenting for them.

Fillmore, California. J. M. HORTON.

Government as We Make It

Sir:—Some of your readers bemoan the fact that certain conditions and features of our Government are all to the bad. I rise to inquire if, under our system of electing our representatives, we do not have just the Government we collectively want?

I, too, deplore the lack of interest on the part of those who are eligible to vote, and the lack of thought and effort to learn something of what it is all about on the part of those who do vote; but the majority rules.

Watson, West Virginia. J. A. CLELLAND.

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ALL RIGHT, MR. HARVEY, JUST SIGN WITH MY PEN.
YOUR PEN IS CLOGGED.
WAIT, I'LL GET ANOTHER.
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HERE, I THINK THIS PEN WILL DO THE JOB.
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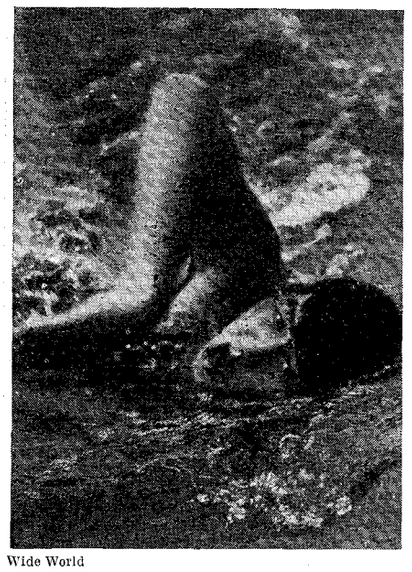
New Names for Sports Scrap-Books

First Six Months of 1935 Have Seen Jesse Owens, Jim Braddock, Joe Louis, Omaha, Sam Parks, Jr., Jack Medica, and Many More Take Their Places in Sports-Parade



Wide World

Acme

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Three reasons why 1935 to date has been notable in sports: (left) *Jack Medica, star middle-distance swimmer;* (center) *Jim Braddock lifts himself and family from relief-rolls to championship, and* (right) *William Woodward's great three-year-old, Omaha*

To hysterical, finger-gnawing sport-fans shrieking their heads off in the Rose Bowl as Alabama's sleight-of-hand football beat Stanford's driving power in a 29-13 game on the Coast January 1, 1935, the names of Joe Louis, Jesse Owens, Jim Braddock, Sam Parks, Jr., Omaha, Alfred Perry, Jack Medica, Kelly Petillo, and Danno O'Mahoney meant little, if anything.

Most important to them at the moment was Dixie Howell's sixty-seven-yard run for a touch-down, and a brilliant aerial attack which won an important intersectional football game for a fast-thinking Alabama eleven.

Old Names for New

Six months later, Dixie Howell had dropped from the head-lines, new names became old ones. A gawky chestnut colt, son of the great Gallant Fox, had established himself as the country's leading three-year-old; a shuffling, Bible-reading young Negro, barely twenty-one, had injected a hypodermic into the arm of the ailing game of boxing; another young man of the same race, who carried messages in Ohio State for his college tuition, had convinced the sport-world that he was without a peer as an all-round track and field star; a forgotten pugilist from New Jersey had jumped almost from the relief-rolls to the heavyweight championship of the world.

High lights of the first half-year were: Omaha's dramatic wins in the Kentucky Derby, Preakness, and Belmont Stakes; Jesse Owens's performances in the Big Ten track meet at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he broke three world records, tied a fourth; Jack Medica's sprint and middle-distance tank-victories in the National indoor collegiates at Cambridge, at indoor A.A.U. meet in New York; W. Lawson Little, Jr.'s victory in the British Amateur golf tournament, his third consecutive national amateur triumph in two years; Joe Louis's march from comparative pugilistic obscurity to the position of outstanding challenger for the heavyweight title.

California's third straight crew-victory over the four-mile course at Poughkeepsie in the most exciting regatta in more than a decade; Jack Lovelock's non-record, but brilliantly planned, victory over Bill Bonthron and Glenn Cunningham in the Princeton Mile; Cunningham's double win in the 1,000-yards and mile in the indoor K. of C. meet in New York; the rise of the German Davis Cup team—notably Baron Gottfried von Cramm and Heiner Henkel—which upset Australia in a European zone-match; the emerging in major-league baseball of four rookies: Cy Blanton, Clydell Castleman, John and Burgess Whitehead, and the machine-like march of the New York Giants toward the National League pennant.

Swimmers Emerge

Swimming: Medica's record-smashing performances in the 220-, 440- and 500-yard swim-events and in the 1,500-meters, along with the brilliant work of young Adolph Kiefer, backstroke star, Jimmy Gilhula, Ralph Flanagan, Charlie Flachmann, Albert Vande Weghe, Dick Degener and others, served to accentuate the fact that the United States is likely to regain the Olympic laurels in 1936 lost to Japan in 1932.

Boxing: Jim Braddock's unexpected victory over Max Baer in a championship bout almost unequaled in the history of boxing for dulness, was only one upset in a half-year of sports-upsets. Joe Louis's six-round victory over Primo Carnera a fortnight later drew a tremendous gate, appeared to revive interest in boxing. Fight experts called Louis one of the greatest of modern fighters, considered him unquestionably the next heavyweight champion of the world.

Hockey: The Montreal Maroons, Tommy Gorman's close-checking sextet, won the Stanley Cup play-offs from the favored Toronto Maple Leafs, and became the professional hockey champions without too much trouble.

Giants on the March

Baseball: While most baseball-writers picked the Cleveland Indians or the Detroit Tigers to win the American League pennant, the Cardinals to retain the National League flag, the New York Yankees and the New York Giants appeared to have an excellent chance of staging an all-New York World Series.

The Giants, despite the vicissitudes of a long pennant-grind, seemed to be unbeatable with more pitching strength and team harmony than any of their rivals. By no means certain of the junior-loop pennant, the Yankees were improving and winning more consistently than the champion Detroit Tigers whose hitters fell down woefully.

Babe Ruth went to the Boston Braves accompanied by reams of newspaper publicity, only to quit that faltering team—and baseball, whose most glamourous figure he has been for many years. Apparently through as a player, the Babe, at the time of writing, had found no new job.

Tennis: George Lott and Lester Stoefen played their first professional tennis, lost their first match to Bill Tilden and Ells-

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worth Vines. Helen Wills Moody, staging a comeback, fell before young Kay Stammers in an English tournament, 6—0, 6—4, lost her renowned "poker face" in the process. Germany replaced Australia as the Davis Cup team for the Americans to beat for the right to challenge Britain for the trophy.

Golf: Hitherto unknown, young Sam Parks, Jr., won the U. S. Open from a field of nervous veterans because he knew the tricky Oakmont greens better than any of his competitors. His win impressed the experts as more spectacular than convincing.

Lawson Little showed he could play championship golf consistently by taking his second straight British Amateur title. Alfred Perry, British Ryder Cup pro, won the British Open, emerged from a two-year period of obscurity.

Barred from amateur play, Mildred ("Babe") Didrickson, the girl "marvel" who won so many track and field events in the 1932 Olympics, turned pro, began what she hoped would be a championship march to new honors.

Coast Supreme in Rowing

Crew: California proved that the West still can beat the best of the Eastern crews, but an underrated Cornell eight nearly beat the Bears, losing at Poughkeepsie by three-fifths of a second. Penn was stamped as the leading sprint-crew of the East, winning all its regular-season races for Rusty Callow.

Horses: Azucar, a converted Irish steeplechaser, won the rich Santa Anita handicap and more than $100,000 for his pleased owner, Fred Alger, Jr. Omaha, William Woodward's great three-year-old, duplicated his sire's feat in taking the Kentucky Derby, Preakness, and Belmont Stakes, thus making Mr. Woodward the first American to have owned and bred two horses winning these three important stakes.

Young Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt found himself one of the leading owners of the year when his horses regularly ran one-two in races scattered all over the East and mid-West.

Reynoldstown, 22-1, won the Grand National, the Aga Khan's Bahram the English Derby. Black Helen, taking the Coaching Club American Oaks and the American Derby, proved to be the year's outstanding filly. She had previously won the Florida Derby and Col. E. R. Bradley found that his fillies could win where his colts could not.

Track: Jesse Owens, the Ohio State Negro, completely dominated the half-year in track. Best of his many thrilling performances of the year was his feat at Ann Arbor when he set new world records of 26 feet, 8¼ inches in the broad jump; 20.3 in the 220-yard dash; 22.6 in the low hurdles, and tied the world mark of 9.4 in the hundred.

No track star in history had so perfectly combined the specialized art of the jumper, hurdler, and sprinter. And Owens was only a sophomore.

Cunningham Again

Glenn Cunningham beat Chuck Hornbostel in a thrilling indoor 1,000-yard race in New York, then went on to beat Gene Venzke in the mile, a double that most experts said shouldn't or couldn't be done. But great as Cunningham was, he could not beat the New Zealand ace, Jack Lovelock, in the Invitation Mile at Princeton last month. Lovelock, running to win rather than set a record, ran a perfect race, sticking to Cunningham's heels, winning easily at the finish.

Bill Bonthron ended the series of famous mile-races by kicking his way to a second place over Cunningham in the former's last race of his notable career.

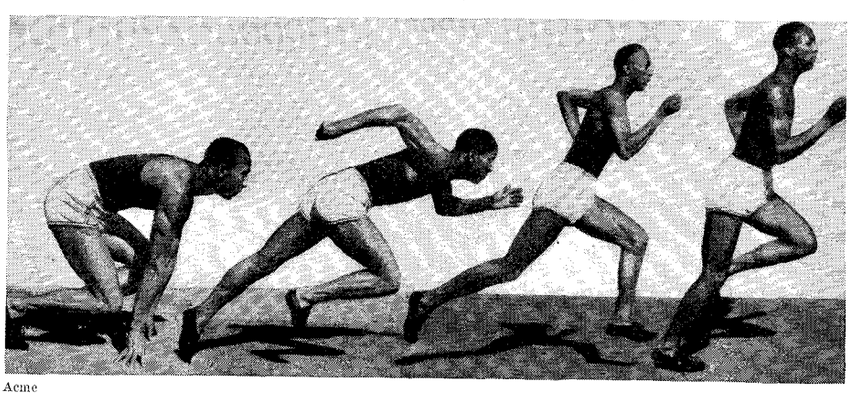
Southern California continued the West's domination in track and field events by taking the I.C.4-A meet at Cambridge without much trouble. Keith Brown, Yale's pole-vaulter, was the individual star of the meet, vaulting to a new world record of 14 feet, 5⅛ inches.

Victory for Death

Auto-racing: Kelly Petillo, of Los Angeles, drove a cream-colored bullet at an average speed of 106.240 miles per hour to win the annual 500-mile classic at Indianapolis on Decoration Day. One man was killed, making a total of thirty-one in the twenty-five years this event has been held.

Wrestling: More a business than a sport, professional wrestling is conducted chiefly for the box-office rather than for the record-book.

For that reason, tongues were lodged neatly in experts' cheeks when Danno O'Mahoney, a strapping young Irishman, emerged with his much-publicized, not original "Irish whip" to bowl over prominent wrestlers, including Jim Londos. O'Mahoney, who had some difficulty with several of his "opponents," took his place beside a gentleman conveniently named "Chief Little Wolf" as the two most colorful wrestlers of the year.



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How Jesse Owens runs the hundred: in track, he has dominated the field for 1935

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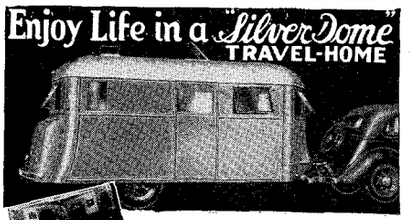

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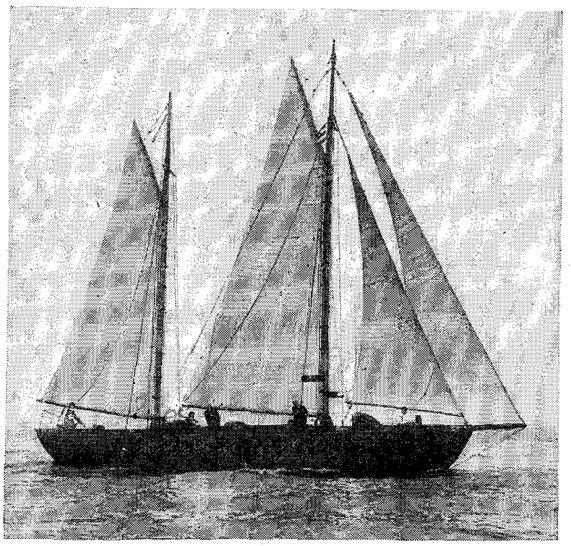
Tragedy Overshadows Victory

Robert R. Ames and Two Sons Lost in Heavy Sea Competing in Newport-to-Norway Race Won by Le Boutillier's Yawl



Morris Rosenfeld, New York

Robert Ames's ketch,* Hamrah, *before tragedy stalked her decks

Fire and the danger of a man being swept overboard are the two inevitable hazards which give blue-water racing thrills unmatched by any other sport.

Two years ago, fire led indirectly to the loss of one life in the annual race to Bermuda. Last week a driving nor'wester and mountainous seas took heavy toll from Robert R. Ames's ketch, *Hamrah*, battling its way across the Atlantic with five other yachts in the Newport-to-Norway race for a cup offered by the King of Norway.

Ames's two sons, Richard and Henry, included in the crew of six, lost their lives in a vain attempt to save their father.

Victory in the Background

News of the tragedy, on the front pages of Eastern papers, completely overshadowed an expert race sailed by the crew of seven amateurs aboard Philip Le Boutillier's yawl *Stormy Weather*, which took King Haakon's cup from Vadim S. Makaroff's staysail ketch, *Vamarie*.

Vamarie, seventy-two feet over all, reached Bergen five hours ahead of *Stormy Weather*, making the passage through rough seas along the northern, or Great Circle, course in a little over nineteen days. Scratch boat in the race, she had conceded forty-three hours to the Le Boutillier yawl. The time-allowance gave *Stormy Weather* the victory.

The race, over a distance of 3,050 nautical miles, was the first transatlantic event between the United States and any port in northern Europe. It began June 8.

Vamarie in Trouble

Restrictions laid down by the Cruising Club of America stipulated that the master and navigator of each yacht be amateurs, that a crew of at least five persons be maintained, that the boats entered be thoroughly seaworthy.

Vamarie suffered an accident similar to that which caused *Hamrah* to turn about, but a tragedy was averted. During a heavy storm in mid-Atlantic, Capt. A. E. Troonin, professional skipper, was washed over the gunwales. After a ten-minute struggle he was rescued. The heavy weather which both the *Vamarie* and *Stormy Weather* encountered might have been missed had the boats not taken the northern course. They evidently plowed right through the heart of the danger-zone, where more ice had been reported by the coast-guard patrol than at any time in fifteen years. A berg, a growler, or drift-ice would have crushed either craft like a cigar-box. The remarkably good time achieved by the two leaders is directly attributable to the route they chose.

Unbeatable Combination

Experts agreed before the race that *Stormy Weather* had an unbeatable combination: a generous handicap, a crew far above the average, and as trim a design as draftsmen could turn out. Assembled during the winter of 1933-'34, the yawl is a product of the same designing firm that produced *Dorade*, which won the transatlantic race to Plymouth, England, in 1931.

Philip Le Boutillier, department-store owner, has been a yachting enthusiast for many years and has been one of the most active participants in Long Island Sound and cruiser-racing. Prevented by business from participating in the Newport-to-Bergen race, the owner of *Stormy Weather* plans to join his crew in England soon to enter the Fastnet race.

The accident which resulted in the death of Robert Ames and his sons occurred ten days after the start of the race when *Hamrah* was about 600 miles east of Newfoundland. A large wave breaking over the side of the craft washed Mr. Ames away. Immediately, Richard, the elder of his two sons, jumped overboard and swam to the aid of his father. While he held him above the water, Harry, the younger son, put out in a small boat to help the other two. In the heavy sea, the boat and the three men were lost sight of by those aboard *Hamrah*. An entire day was spent in searching for them but they could not be found.

Commenting editorially on the tragedy, the New York *Herald Tribune* said: "Blue-water racing is not extrahazardous. But neither is it completely safe. That is why there are blue-water races; and, as in mountain-climbing, the rare tragedy is the price that must be paid for a kind of adventuring that is itself something humanly worth while."

British Boxers Win

Defeat American Amateurs in Golden Gloves Bouts

Phil Scott and Joe Beckett, British "horizontal" heavyweights, have given Great Britain no great prestige in international boxing circles. More impressive was the fourteen-man team of English, Irish, Scottish, and Welsh amateur boxers who won eight out of eleven international Golden Gloves bouts in New York last week.

Originated by Paul Gallico of the New York *Daily News*, as a promotion stunt, and widely emulated throughout the country, the Golden Gloves amateur tournaments have proven a boon to boxing. Joe Louis and Barney Ross are the outstanding professional products of the Golden Gloves.

Growth of a Stunt

No longer merely a promotion stunt, the Golden Gloves have merited favorable notice from many sports-writers and have done much to offset the unsavory reputation of boxing caused by clinching, soft-hitting professionals, shady promoters, and heavy betters.

Last week carpenters, printers' devils, bell-boys, theater-ushers, postal clerks, firemen, fruit-pedlers, wireless operators, shoe-salesmen, butchers, porters, steel-workers, and one bartender from London drew the largest crowd ever attracted to an amateur boxing card in the world. More than 44,000 persons (including Babe Ruth and Jack Dempsey) paid $60,870.17 to see Gene Tunney referee the bouts.

One Decision Booed

Despite the fact that the bouts were governed by the combined rules of the American Amateur Athletic Union, the International Federation, and the Amateur Boxing Association of London, no one was seriously hurt and only one decision was booed.

A stickler for form, Mr. Gallico embellished the fights with bands, spot-lights (which were turned on each boxer and on the flag of the winning fighter), flags and banners, yards of bunting, and Scotch bagpipes. The British objected to so much fanfare, but were overruled.

Better punchers than their opponents in the ring, the foreign fighters were more colorful outside. All of them wore white shoes and slacks, blue coats with British flags embroidered on each, straw hats with the national colors on the bands. Shocking to Promoter Gallico was their use of eight-ounce gloves in practise. It is customary for the Americans to use heavier ones, also bandages which the visitors eschewed.

The original Golden Gloves tournament is run off in New York. Winners meet a team from Chicago in an intercity match. Last week's bouts were the first of an international nature. Mr. Gallico promises more for the future.

Many of the promising American Golden Glovers turn professional; few British amateurs do, the reason being that there is little money to be made in professional fighting in the British Isles.

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Sport Shots

Nebraska upset: For three years, a negro runner from New Jersey has been following another Negro, Jesse Owens, to the tape in the sprints. Last week, in the National A.A.U. outdoor track-and-field championships at Lincoln, Nebraska, Eulace Peacock, of Temple University, finally overtook the Ohio State star, won the 100-meter dash from Ralph Metcalfe and Owens in the world-record time (disallowed, because of a 9.8-mile breeze) of 10.2. The world record is 10.3.

Peacock was the star of the meet, winning the 100-meter and the broad jump from Owens, with a leap of 26 feet, 3 inches. This surpassed the accepted world mark of 26 feet, 2⅛ inches made by Chuhei Nambu, of Japan, but fell short of Owens's pending mark of 26 feet, 8¼ inches made at Ann Arbor, Michigan, last May.

Glenn Cunningham took the 1,500-meter run, did not approach Bill Bonthron's 1934 world record of 3:48.8 made at Milwaukee. A bad leg, which might have cost him the 100-meter dash, did not keep Ralph Metcalfe from taking the 200-meter for the fourth straight year. His 21 seconds flat, a world record, was not accepted because of the wind. The meet was won by the New York A. C. from the Olympic Club of San Francisco, 45—39.

* * *

Good prophecy: Twenty-three-year-old Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's Discovery, the four-year-old which was second only to Cavalcade last year, added another victory to his owner's long string at Arlington Park, Chicago, last week, taking the Stars and Stripes by six lengths.

Discovery, rated by many handicappers as the best horse of the year to date, and Parade Girl, which was second, on the Fourth of July, to Snark in the Great American Stakes for two-year-olds at Aqueduct, brought Vanderbilt's totals for the year to fifty-one firsts, thirty-five seconds, and thirty thirds. Vanderbilt, who trains his number-one horse himself, and Bud Stotler, his famous trainer, have seen their horses come through as predicted (The Literary Digest, June 1, 1935).

Discovery, which probably will meet his old rival, Cavalcade, several times this year, set a new record for the mile-and-a-furlong in the Brooklyn Handicap, equaled the Detroit mile-and-three-sixteenths mark in the mud for the Challenge Cup.

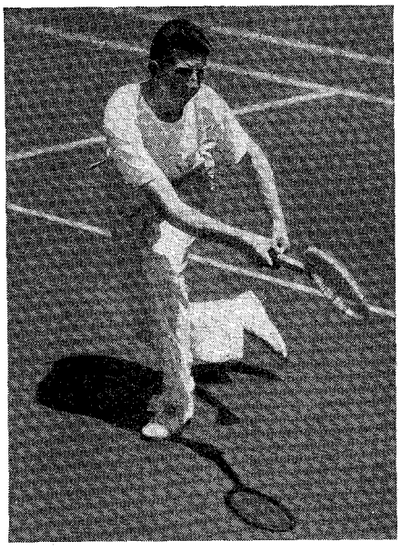
* * *

American triumphs: Gerard B. Lambert proved himself one of the best Class-J skippers of the day last week when he piloted *Yankee* to her third and fourth victories in British waters. *Yankee* was more than eight minutes ahead of *Velsheda*, which was her nearest rival in the July 3 race. T. O. M. Sopwith's *Endeavour*, considered by many the fastest Class-J sloop ever built, was fourth. *Yankee*, thanks to brilliant helmsmanship, led all the way.

In another race, on July 4, *Yankee* beat *Endeavour* by one and one-half minutes, her fourth victory in nine races abroad.

Red-Head From California

Donald Budge's Sensational Play in Wimbledon Tennis Stamps Him as Potential Davis Cup Star for United States



Acme

Don Budge: Waved to the Queen

Most popular male tennis-player at Wimbledon, England, last week was not the winner, black-haired Fred Perry—but red-haired Donald Budge, twenty-year-old freckle-face from Oakland, California.

Unseeded by the Wimbledon tournament committee, considered by the United States Davis Cup Captain as only a remote possibility for Davis Cup doubles with his partner, Gene Mako, young Budge was the sensation of the tournament, defeating both Christian Boussus of France, seeded eighth, and H. W. ["Bunny"] Austin, number two singles player on the British Davis Cup team.

By beating Austin, whose classic style has kept him at number two in the British ranking for several years, Budge emerged as a distinct possibility for singles play in the Davis Cup matches still to be played. Both Wilmer Allison, who lost in the opening round to Vivian McGrath of Australia, and Sidney Wood, Jr., beaten by Jack Crawford, another Australian, disappointed Americans by their play. But Budge, with one of the coolest heads and most blistering backhands in the game, convinced critical Wimbledon galleries that he has a bright future ahead of him.

Two Weaknesses

Put out by Baron Gottfried von Cramm, of Germany, in the semifinals, Budge showed two major weaknesses; lack of international experience, and an undeveloped forehand. Not a great player yet, the California youngster shows brilliant promise and the future should take care of his present shortcomings.

Wimbledon was won not only by his playing, but by his unaffected court-manners. Toward the end of his match with Baron von Cramm, Queen Mary entered the Royal Box. The crowd stood up, uncovered. The German stylist bowed formally from the base-line.

Playing for the first time at Wimbledon, Budge did not know quite what to do. Turning to Her Majesty, Don waved gaily, grinned as he did so. The Queen smiled and bowed in return. At the end of the match, Budge got a big hand.

Plenty of Freckles

Donald Budge is six feet one inch tall, has rusty-red hair, and blue eyes. Long of limb, he weighs 168 pounds, sports freckles on his face, arms, and shoulders. He reached his twentieth birthday the night that Max Baer lost his heavyweight crown to Jim Braddock—June 13.

He started playing tennis at eight, following the example of his brother, Floyd, six years his senior. He played, won his first tournament-tennis in 1930 in the California State tournament for boys under fifteen. Next year he won the State tournament for boys under eighteen, repeated in 1932. In 1933 he took the California State men's title and the National junior title. He has won nearly seventy tournaments, has an equal number of trophies.

Before his victories at Wimbledon last week, his greatest tennis-feat had been a five-set struggle with Fred Perry in finals of the Pacific Coast tournament last year. With Gene Mako he holds the National clay-courts doubles title.

Not a college student, Budge has a job in a sporting-goods store in Oakland. His hobby is basketball.

Until two years ago he was coached by his brother, Floyd. Since then he has been under the veteran eye of Tom Stow.

Problem Ahead

Budge's Wimbledon victories plunged the American Davis Cup Committee into a quandary. Picked to oppose the European Zone winners—probably the Germans—Sidney Wood and Wilmer Allison have not impressed any one by their play abroad this summer. Allison and John Van Ryn are a certainty for the doubles; Budge, by his victory over Austin, a serious contender for singles.

Perry, the first man to take the title in successive years since Tilden won in 1920 and 1921, proved unbeatable throughout the two weeks of play. His straight-set victory over the Baron in the finals by 6—2, 6—2, 6—4, convinced tennis-followers that there is no one in sight who will be able to defeat him for some time to come.

Another high light of the tournament was the final between the two Americans from California, Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, who had dropped out of tournament-tennis for two years, and her perennial rival, Miss Helen Jacobs. Their final-round match drew a capacity crowd which rooted hard for a successful comeback for Mrs. Moody, who, until this summer, had not played any important tennis since that day at Forest Hills, in 1933, when she had to default to Miss Jacobs because of an injured back.

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Wall Street and Washington

Confidence in Chairman Kennedy and SEC Helps to Make the House's Utilities Bill Acceptable; The Senate's Revamped Banking Bill Receives Much Approval

What seemed the most noteworthy phase of Wall Street's modest welcome last week to modification of the Administration's proposed death sentence for utility holding-companies was that which reflected confidence in the practical judgment of Joseph P. Kennedy and the present Securities and Exchange Commission, of which he is Chairman.

In the absence of such confidence, the utilities bill passed by the rebellious House would have yielded far less satisfaction to the financial community. It might have yielded very little. The bill substitutes control and regulation for threatened destruction, but as a regulatory law it is variously drastic and full of restrictive discomforts for utility corporations. Nor is the death sentence eliminated, but is made discretionary instead of mandatory—a tooth filed down but not drawn. "Must" is changed to "may," and the decree is left to the discretion of the SEC.

Therefore Wall Street's esteem for the SEC, as at present headed and constituted, had much to do with its display of gratification when the recalcitrant House passed its own utilities bill, and with such emphasis as to indicate that its major provisions will ultimately prevail. To be sure, there was also some cheering for the rebuff to the President, but that was sentimental and partizan. What counted for more was the placement of death-dealing power in safe hands, at least for the time being.

Doubtless there would be less of such reliance if Mr. Kennedy's continuation as Chairman of the SEC were not now assured. Wall Street has come to regard him as unique among executive agents of the Administration and the New Deal by reason of his practical understanding and his efforts to adapt reform measures to the usages and needs of going business. Within a year he has made the once obnoxious Securities Act a reasonably palatable and digestible regimen, and those who have to abide by it, altho still somewhat incredulous, are increasingly appreciative.

Revised by Glass

Whereas the House's utility bill was satisfactory to Wall Street only in some respects, the Senate Finance Committee's banking measure was generally so. The interest of the rank and file was largely academic, and the stock market's response was confined to bank-shares. Bankers, however, found many practical reasons for prompt approval of the changes made in the House-accepted Eccles bill by Senator Carter Glass.

Proposing no startling reforms, the Senate bill as a whole steers directly away from centralization of banking under Federal—possibly political—control. The

Senator Carter Glass

Federal Reserve Board, altho reconstituted to be politically independent as well as bipartizan, is denied power to initiate Reserve Bank rediscount rates and open market operations, as in the Eccles bill.

Manipulation of the credit supply by changing reserve requirements is definitely limited, as are loans on real estate and rediscounting of loans on securities. Various other opportunities for banking abuses suggested by the Eccles plan are blocked. There is no profession of policy whereby stabilizing the country's business would be a duty of the Federal Reserve System.

Thus, the Senate bill, while variously corrective, hews to the line of original Federal Reserve purpose and rejects much that has been proposed as reformatory. In editorial comment, the New York *Times* said:

"It should be evident to any reader of the House and Senate bills that the measure now proposed by the Senate committee is far more conservative than the other, and far better fitted to meet the conditions and circumstances which surrounded the Federal Reserve."

Similarly approving, the New York *Herald Tribune* declared:

"The Glass bill is more than simply a good bill. . . . It provides not only for a high degree of centralized responsibility but for a system as nearly as possible free from 'Wall Street' control, on the one hand, and 'Washington' control, on the other."

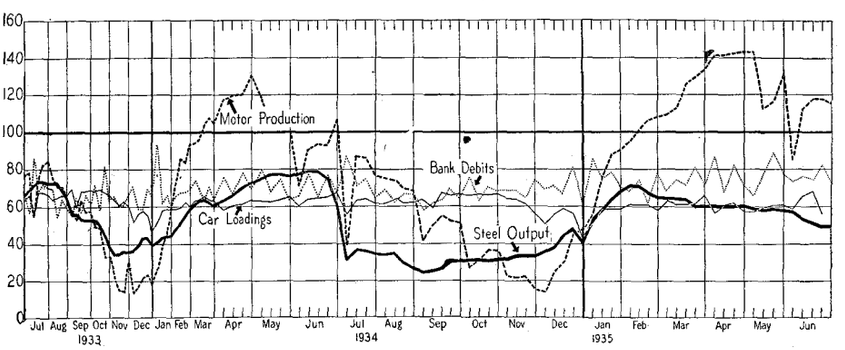
Banks May Underwrite

Of moment to business and industry generally, as well as to bankers themselves, is the Senate bill's additional proposal to restore to depository banks, under restrictions, their liberty to underwrite issues of corporation securities.

Abolition of that former privilege was included in the banking law of 1933, passed when the whole country was protesting angrily against the disastrous banking practises of the boom period. It was thought justified then, but because of it a vast total of possibly enterprising funds has since been blocked out of the capital market. To be sure, such funds have not been in demand, but they may well become so in connection with return of normal industrial activity.

The greater evil of the boom days was the excessive activity of deposit-receiving banks as retail sellers of securities direct to individual investors and speculators. That they should be permitted to return to that practise is nowhere suggested. But that they should again underwrite new issues offered to the public by independent agencies whose business it is to do so is quite another thing.

The Senate banking bill would allow them to engage in such operations to an extent limited by their own resources and by the size of the underwritten issue. At the same time, it would provide that securities



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows percentage of deviation from weekly averages of ten years ago, 1923-1925 inclusive. The heavy line represents steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant-capacity. The other lines show total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. The chart covers the week ending June 29

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which the banks might acquire in consequence of such underwritings could not be resold by them directly to the public, but only to dealers or the like, or on an exchange.

Notwithstanding the limitations, both commercial and private bankers were much more elated last week over this latest development than they were willing to admit publicly. If the provision is retained in the enacted Banking Act of 1935, it will materially improve the outlook for a revival of banking activities. Obviously, however, its retention will be aggressively opposed at Washington.

Sales Taxes and Trade

"Since the beginning of 1935," says *Standard Trade and Securities*, "legislatures in Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Maryland, New Jersey, South Dakota, Ohio, and Wyoming have passed laws imposing sales taxes.

"The addition of these brings up to twenty-three the number of States now levying taxes on retail sales. In Missouri, the rate is moderate—only ½ of 1 per cent. In the other States, the rates range from 1 per cent., as in Oklahoma, Indiana, Maryland, and South Dakota, to 3 per cent., as in Illinois, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Ohio. In all others, the rate is 2 per cent.

"The experience with this form of levy in the past is responsible for the axiom that when commerce is taxed, trade is reduced.

"That the sales tax has been a depressing influence in this country there can be no doubt, for it strikes directly at consumer buying power. Under normal conditions, the average American family spends 20 per cent. of its income for housing, and 10 per cent. for transportation and medical expenses.

In those States where the sales tax is general, practically all of the remainder is levied upon, if spent. Thus, the sales tax has the direct effect of choking off the ability of the consumer to absorb the products of agriculture and industry.

"In other words, the sales tax is a levy on consumption; hence it reduces consumption."

Pruning for New Growth

"Railroad reorganization has usually proved to be railroad rejuvenation," observes the Chicago *Daily News*. "The decision by the managements of the Chicago & North Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific to take the benefits of Section 77-B of the Amended Bankruptcy Act should not be viewed in a pessimistic light.

"In the perspective of history, the fact that some 70,000 miles of railway line, or more than one-fourth of the nation's total, are now in receivership suggests that recovery is at hand, rather than that the depression has further depths to plumb.

"Similar percentages of railway mileage came under the protection of the courts in the two major depressions of the last century. The decades following witnessed great advances, technical and financial, on the part of the carriers."

Credit for Small Industry

The credit needs of small industry are much better taken care of here than in Europe. So reported Albert M. Creighton after his recent visit to England, Germany, France, Austria, and Poland.

Mr. Creighton speaks with authority as Chairman of the Industrial Advisory Committees of business men in the twelve Federal Reserve Districts, which are an important part of the Federal Reserve System machinery for making direct loans to industry.

England, it seems, is the only country where anything is being done at all comparable to the industrial-loan activities of the Reserve Banks and the RFC. The one British agency which confines itself to this field, called Credit for Industry, Ltd., has lent a mere $1,500,000 in a year, an insignificant sum as compared with what the Reserve Banks alone have done in the same year.

On June 19, 1934, Section 13-B was enacted authorizing industrial loans, and $280,000,000 was made available through the Reserve Banks. Exactly one year later, June 19, 1935, there had been received 6,571 loan applications, totaling $260,373,000; the Advisory Committees had approved 1,798 loans, totaling $100,751,000; the Federal Reserve Banks had approved 1,636 loans, totaling $88,601,000; advances made totaled $31,447,000, with commitments of $20,404,000, or $51,851,000 altogether.

In Europe, especially England, Mr. Creighton found a rather general acceptance of a policy of rationalization, including the elimination of smaller and submarginal industrial units. In this country, the prevailing theory, especially in Washington, has been that the small industry should be encouraged and aided as essential to the American business picture, and, indeed, as an essential support of the capitalistic system.

Trade Fears Passing

Dependable trade-surveys continue to regard current recessions as only seasonal, and to proclaim the passing of fear that price-deflation will follow the demise of NRA. In its latest monthly business review, the National City Bank, of New York, says:

"Undoubtedly the suspension of the codes has made merchants cautious. Their general inclination is to give the markets all the time possible to settle down.

"However, June is normally a slow month in wholesale trade and factory sales, since summer orders have been placed and fall buying is hardly expected before the middle of July.

"Hence there is reason to think that the dulness in the merchandise markets is due as much to ordinary seasonal influences as to uncertainties growing out of the NRA decision."

In addition, the bank notes "overwhelming evidence to the effect that the industries intend to abide by the code wage-scales as long as they can pay them."

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Thomas Edmund Dewey faces a herculean task as special prosecutor-investigator of the "$100,000,000-a-year" New York vice-and-crime rackets. He is only thirty-three

Wide World

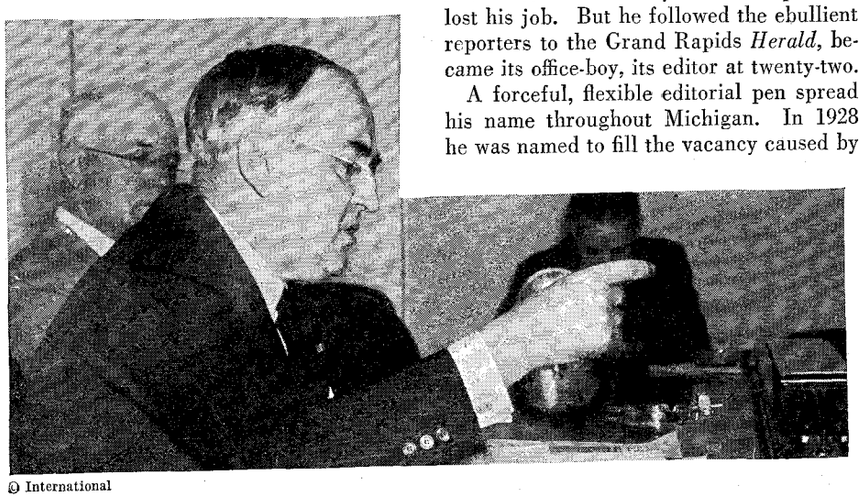
years old; was, two years ago, the youngest United States Attorney ever sworn in for the Southern District of New York.

Tall, black-eyed, black-haired, black-mustached, Mr. Dewey is a member of the Advisory Council of the New York Young Republican Club. He is a liberal in politics. Owossa, Michigan, is his birthplace. As a youth he edited his father's newspaper, the Owossa *Times*. He went to the University of Michigan, took his law degree at Columbia, in 1925.

His rise was rapid. At twenty-eight he became Chief Assistant United States Attorney in New York City, then succeeded his superior, George Z. Medalie. A two-fisted prosecutor, Mr. Dewey struck terror into the underworld by his relentless drive against known criminals.

"Waxey" Gordon, beer baron, he sent up for ten years for income-tax evasion; the indictment of Dutch Schultz, Bronx vice overlord, he got before retiring to his $50,000-to-$75,000-a-year private law-practise.

Arthur Hendrick Vandenberg, Michigan's handsome, mellifluous junior United States Senator, has been slowly but surely forging to the forefront of public notice through ability to keep his energetic voice high-pitched above the overwhelming din of New Deal neighbors.



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Last week he carved another notch by demanding a broader income tax—one which would "assess, not destroy," wealth. As Republican Presidential timber he took on a deeper hue, the country thought.

Big, busy, affable, fifty-one, Senator Vandenberg has sponsored measures which ten years ago would have marked him a real Progressive; yet the New Deal is a constant trial to him. Republicans think of Lincoln, Garfield when they mull his '36 chances. He was born in Grand Rapids, of pioneer New York stock. His father, a harness-maker, was ruined in Cleveland in the 1893 panic; young Vandenberg struck out for himself at nine.

Destiny tapped him on the shoulder in 1900. A cracker-factory clerk, he went AWOL to watch Teddy Roosevelt parade; lost his job. But he followed the ebullient reporters to the Grand Rapids *Herald*, became its office-boy, its editor at twenty-two.

A forceful, flexible editorial pen spread his name throughout Michigan. In 1928 he was named to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator W. N. Ferris; the following November saw him elected; last year Michigan said "yes" again.

He remains a faithful traditionalist, avid admirer of Alexander Hamilton, about whom he wrote three books. His Senatorial manner is flexible, his tone plausible. He is neither Regular, nor Independent. He refused to commit himself on the New Deal during his campaign. Good Republican he certainly is—altho he hates Wall Street.

What's the Name, Please?

Backhouse—baronet and Chinese translator—anciently *bakehouse*, now sounded *back'us*.

Oursler—writes detective stories, plays, etc.—of "nineteen variants," he chooses *ours'ler* (as in *ours*, not as in *yours*).

Besier—British dramatist—not *be-zeer'*, but *bess'i-ay*.

Rak—writes tales of ranch life—

> Her hubby'd yell and squawk
> If you called her Mrs. *Rawk;*
> So, tho sit her on a tack,
> She'll insist 'tis Mrs. *Rack.*

Karel Capek—Czechoslovakian novelist—*a* as in *cat*, *e* as in *get*: *ka-rel cha-peck.*

Trever—historian—rimes with *clever* and *never*, not with *fever.*

Briffault—writes philosophies and sociologies—pronounce it *bree'-foh.*

Anwyl—Celtic scholar—the English pronunciation would be *ann'will.*

Knevels—writes mystery stories—with silent *k*, and riming with *devils.*

William J. O'Neil, new General Manager of Dodge Brothers Corporation, owes the foundation of his success to a hard-fisted, practical-minded Irish father, who was a

skilled mechanic for a Milwaukee manufacturing company. The son, eighteen, was a Sunday-attired secretary, but donned blue denim to become, on his father's advice, a five-cents-an-hour tool- and die-maker's apprentice.

As master mechanic, and executive, he worked in a number of shops. He was at the old Maxwell plant when Walter P. Chrysler moved in, in 1921. When Chrysler took over Dodge, in 1928, Mr. O'Neil became Factory Manager, then Vice President in Charge of Manufacturing. Then he was made General Manager on the day the plant produced 1,000 cars a day for the first time since 1926.

In his new position, O'Neil is responsible for the interests of 28,000 employees. He is blessed with the old-fashioned belief that it takes craftsmen of a high order to build a superb product and that effective salesmanship starts with well coordinated design and expert manufacturing. For a quarter of a century, he has observed that fine manufacturing practise translates itself into satisfied customers.

In the mind of Mr. O'Neil, system, foresight, and manufacturing control come first of all, because, with proper system, a manufacturer knows what is likely to happen before it happens. This, he says, makes for smooth operation, for harmony in production.

While he enjoys golf and fine farms and beautiful horses, he has relatively little time for these because he is so exceedingly busy with his men and his plans.

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

(Chart No. 26: As of July 6, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment column refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means; R.&H.—Rivers and Harbors; P.O.—Post Offices and Post Roads; M.A.—Military Affairs.

New Bills

Gold Suits—Legislation to "withdraw the right to sue the United States on its bonds and other similar obligations" has been introduced in the Congress in keeping with the President's recent message. It is designed to prevent suits for damages against the Government arising out of the repeal of the gold clause in Federal securities in 1933 and to eliminate uncertainty in dealing with holders of "gold-clause" bonds.

Chairmen of the Banking Committees in the House and Senate (Representative Steagall, of Alabama, and Senator Fletcher, of Florida, respectively) are sponsors of the measures, which are numbered H.J. Res. 339 and S.J. Res. 155.

The legislation provides specifically:

"That the owners of the gold-clause securities of the United States shall be entitled to exchange them for new securities of the United States of the same denominations and with the same terms and conditions but without gold clauses; or, at the election of the owners, to receive immediate payment of the stated dollar amount thereof with interest to the date of payment or to prior maturity. The holders of the coins or currencies of the United States shall be entitled to exchange them, dollar for dollar, for other coins or currencies, legal tender for public and private debts. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to make such exchanges and payments upon presentation hereunder in the manner provided in regulations prescribed by him. The period within which the owners of gold-clause securities shall be entitled hereunder to receive payment prior to maturity shall expire September 1, 1935, unless extended from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Any consent which the United States may have given to the assertion against it of any right, privilege, or power, whether by way of suit, counterclaim, set-off, recoupment, or other affirmative action or defense in its own name or in the name of any of its officers, agents, agencies, or instrumentalities in any proceeding of any nature whatsoever, presently or hereafter commenced, upon any bond, note, certificate of indebtedness, Treasury bill, or other similar obligation for the repayment of money, made, issued, or guaranteed by the United States or upon any coin or currency of the United States or upon any claim or demand arising out of any surrender, requisition, seizure, or acquisition of any such coin or currency or of any gold or silver bullion, is withdrawn.

"No sums, whether heretofore or hereafter appropriated or authorized to be expended, shall be available for, or expended in, payment upon securities, coins, or currencies of the United States except on an equal and uniform dollar-for-dollar basis. . . ."

* * *

Among bills not included in the Chart, but of general interest:

Office of Publications—Senator Copeland, of New York, has introduced a bill (S. 3200) to create an Office of Publications of the United States, "to convert the Government material already printed and now being printed by the various departments into simple, vivid, and profusely illustrated material, for the benefit of the people of America." The information would be prepared in the form of books, photographs, motion-pictures, "and other devices."

The Senate referred the Senator's proposal to its Committee on Printing.

* * *

Utility-Lobby Inquiry—Resolutions were introduced in the House and Senate to investigate lobby influences on the Members of the Congress in connection with the Holding-Company Bill.

Representative Fish, of New York, proposed House Resolution No. 285, which was amended on the motion of Representative Pettengill, of Indiana, to provide such an investigation. Under the amended resolution, the inquiry is to be conducted by the Rules Committee of the House.

Senator Black, of Alabama, sponsored a similar measure (S. Res. 165) for such an inquiry by a special committee of the Senate to be named by the Vice President.

Adjournment—Senator Hastings, of Delaware, is sponsor of a resolution providing that, upon completion of the present legislative program, with the exception of the proposed tax measures, the Congress adjourn until November 18. Committees of the two houses would consider revenue recommendations in the interim with the revenue measures to be the first order of business upon reconvening in November.

Title and Author	Bill Number		HOUSE					SENATE					Conference President	
1	2	3	4 Committee Referred To	5 Committee Amendments	6 Date Rep't'd To House	7 House Floor Amendments	8 Final Action	9 Committee Referred To	10 Committee Amendments	11 Date Rep't'd To Senate	12 Senate Floor Amendments	13 Final Action	14 Conference Rep't Approved	15 President's Signature
BONUS *Vinson (Ky.)*	HR3896	W. &M.	(10)	3-13	HRI	Passed 3-22	Fin.	S2605	4-25	HRI	Passed 5-7	(18)	Veto 5-22
TREAS.-P.O. APPROPRIA. *Arnold*	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	Passed 2-1	Appro.	(10)	3-11	(12)	Passed S-5-7 3-26	H-4-22	5-14
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Oliver*	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	Passed 2-8	Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	Passed S-3-13 2-25	H-3-18	3-22
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Parks*	HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	Passed 2-22	Appro.	(9)	3-1	(10)	Passed S-3-26 3-8	H-3-29	4-9
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA. *Buchanan*	HR6644	Appro.	(10)	3-12	Minor	Passed 3-13	Appro.	(11)	3-18	(11)	Passed S-3-20 3-19	H-3-20	3-21
INTERIOR APPROPRIA. *Taylor*	HR6223	Appro.	(8)	2-27	(9)	Passed 3-1	Appro.	(15)	4-15	(15)	Passed S-5-1 4-16	H-4-30	5-9
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIA. *Sandlin*	HR6718	Appro.	(11)	3-14	Minor	Passed 3-15	Appro.	(12)	3-27	Minor	Passed S-5-10 3-29	H-4-15	5-17
NAVY DEPT. APPROPRIA. *Cary*	HR7672	Appro.	(16)	4-23	Minor	Passed 4-26	Appro.	(18)	5-9	Minor	Passed S-6-21 5-24	H-6-21	6-24
LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIA. *Ludlow*	HR8021	Appro.	(19)	5-13	Minor	Passed 5-17	Appro.	Minor	5-29	Minor	Passed S.7-2 5-31	H-7-2	....
2d DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA. *Buchanan*	HR8554	Appro.	(24)	6-19	Minor	Passed 6-21	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
4-BILLION RELIEF *Buchanan*	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	Passed 1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(12)	Passed S-4-5 3-23	H-4-5	4-8
SOCIAL INSURANCE *Doughton*	HR7260	W. & M.	(14)	4-5	(15)	Passed 4-19	Fin.	(20)	5-20	(24)	Passed 6-19	....	....
HOME LOAN *Steagall*	HR6021	Bank'g	(9)	2-21	(10)	Passed 3-12	Bank'g	(14)	4-9	Minor	Passed S-5-21 4-12	H-5-20	5-28
FARM CREDIT *Fletcher*	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	(19)	Passed 5-10	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	Passed S-5-23 2-11	H-5-22	6-3
FOOD, DRUG *Copeland*	S5	I.C.	....	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	3-22	(21)	Passed 5-28	....	....
HOLDING CO'S. *Wheeler*	S2796	I.C.	(25)	6-24	(a)	Passed 7-2	I.C.	(19)	5-14	(23)	Passed 6-11	....	....
AAA AMEND. *Jones*	HR8492	Agri.	None	6-15	Minor	Passed 6-18	Agri.	(b)	7-3	....	....	....	....
INCOME-TAX PUBLICITY *Doughton*	HR6359	W. & M.	None	3-7	None	Passed 3-11	Fin.	None	3-13	Minor	Passed S-4-11 3-28	H-4-11	4-19
RIVERS AND HARBORS *Mansfield*	HR6732	R. & H.	Minor	3-18	Minor	Passed 4-9	Comm.	(24)	6-17	Minor	Passed 6-27	....	....
NRA EXTENSION *Clark*	SJR113	W. & M.	(22)	6-6	None	Passed 6-7	Fin.	None	5-2	None	Passed 5-14	None	6-14
AIR-MAIL SERVICE *Mead*	HR6511	P.O.	(12)	3-9	(12)	Passed 3-25	P.O.	(20)	5-23	(25)	Passed 6-25	....	....
WAR-PROFITS *McSwain*	HR5529	M.A.	(14)	2-12	(14)	Passed 4-9	(14)	(18)	(24)	....	....	....	....
Pope	S2998	.....	....	....	....	....	F.R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
FARM-TENANT *Bankhead*	S2367	Agri.	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(15)	4-11	(24)	Passed 6-24	....	....
BANKING *Steagall*	HR7617	Bank'g	(16)	4-19	(18)	Passed 5-9	Bank'g	(c) (22)	7-2	....	....	....	....
DEPOSIT INS. *Glass*	SJRes152	Bank'g	(25)	6-27	None	Passed 6-27	Bank'g	None	6-25	None	Passed 6-25	(25)	6-28
LABOR BOARD *Wagner*	S1958	Labor	(20)	5-21	(24)	Passed 6-19	Labor	(18)	5-2	Minor	Passed S-6-27 5-16	H-6-27	....
COMMODITY EXCHANGE *Jones*	HR6772	Agri.	None	3-18	None	Passed 6-3	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TRANSPORT *Wheeler Bus. Truck*	S1629	I.C.	....	....	....	....	I.C.	(15)	4-12	(15)	Passed 4-16	....	....
Coordinator	SJRes112	I.C.	(24)	(24)	None	Passed 6-14	I.C.	Minor	5-7	None	Passed 6-10	None	6-14
TAXES *Doughton*	HJRes324	W. & M.	None	6-14	None	Passed 6-17	Fin.	(24)	6-20	None	Passed S-6-27 6-26	H-6-27	6-28
GOLD SUITS *Steagall*	HJRes339	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	SJRes155	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....

(a) The House voted to remove the mandatory-dissolution requirement from the Holding-Company Bill.

(b) The Senate Agriculture Committee voted to add numerous items to the AAA Amendments Bill, including extension of the Bankhead Cotton Control Act and the Kerr Tobacco Act, and removed provision for using customs receipts to subsidize exports.

(c) The Senate Banking Committee modified the Banking Bill particularly in title 2, relating to broadening the powers of the Federal Reserve System.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Choice.—"I have cast these figures eight times, sir."

"Very good and thorough."

"Here are the eight results."—*Il Travasco (Rome).*

Doddering. — LAWYER — "Then your husband, I take it, is elderly?"

CLIENT—"Elderly? Why, he's so old he gets winded playing chess."—*The Humorist (London).*

Be Careful. — FATHER — "Why were you kept in at school?"

MIKE—"I didn't know where the Azores were."

FATHER—"In the future, just remember where you put things."—*Boys' Life.*

A Question of Title.—"After another season," said Farmer Corntossel, "I guess we'll have a chef for the summer boarders."

"What's a chef?" asked Mrs. Corntossel.

"A chef is a man with a big enough vocabulary to give the soup a different name every day."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Force of Habit.—1ST CCC-ITE—"I think that new cook we have just got must be an old baseball umpire."

2ND DITTO—"What makes you think so?"

1ST DITTO—"Didn't you just see him dust off that plate with a whisk-broom?"—*Pathfinder.*

Enthusiastic.—HUSBAND (after the theater)—"But, dear, what did you object to?"

WIFE—"Why, the idea of you bellowing 'Author! Author!' at a Shakespearian drama!"—*The Christian Science Monitor.*

You Can Always Run Under.—Tommie had always been much afraid of dogs.

One day, after a struggle to get him to pass a large dog which stood on the corner, his mother scolded him for his unnecessary fear.

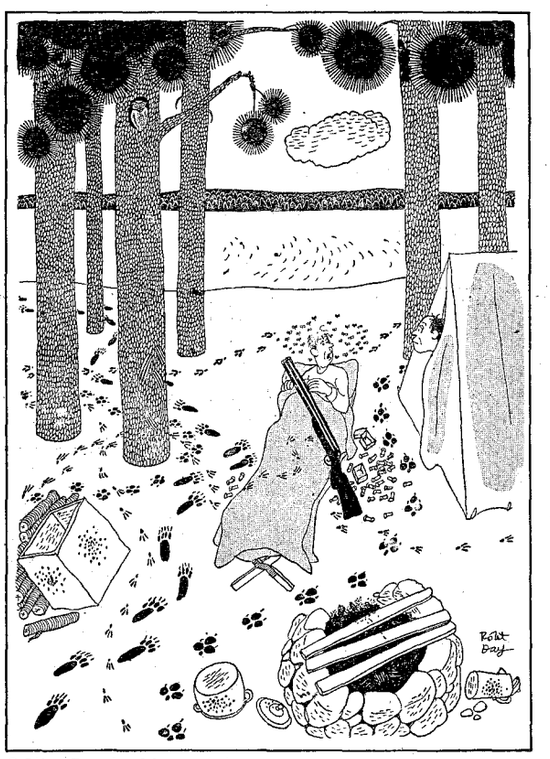
"Well," was the reply, "you'd be afraid of dogs if you was as low down as I am."—*Parents' Magazine.*

Taking No Chances.—Our old friend Rastus was in trouble again, and the sheriff asked him if he were guilty or not guilty.

"Guilty, suh, I think," replied Rastus, "but I'd better be tried to make sure of it."—*Montreal Star.*

Hurdle. — FORTUNE-TELLER — "Madam, you will visit many foreign lands and the courts of kings and queens. You will conquer all rivals and marry the man of your choice. He will be tall, dark, and handsome, aristocratic, young and rich."

THE CLIENT—"Oh, isn't that lovely! Now tell me just one more thing. How will I get rid of my present husband?"—*Troy Times-Record.*



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"I didn't sleep very well last night."

Busy.—EMPLOYER—"Can you come to work to-morrow?"

UNEMPLOYED—"No, you see I'm marching in a parade of the unemployed."—*Wall Street Journal.*

His Career. — NURSE — "It's a boy!"

CONFIRMED GOLFER—"Hurray! A caddie!"—*London Opinion.*

Sporting Event.—"My dorter is goin' to play Beethoven to-night."

"I 'ope she wins."—*Smith's Weekly (Sydney).*

Discretion.—OFFICER—"Now tell me, what is your idea of strategy?"

BOOT—"It's when you're out of ammunition, but keep right on firing."—*U.S.S. Maryland Catapult.*

Education Pays.—MISTRESS—"I can write my name in the dust on the piano keys."

SERVANT—"Lor', mum, ain't education a wonderful thing!"—*Everybody's (London).*

After the Blow.—Two farmers met the day following a cyclone. "How's yer new barn coming on?" asked one.

"Oh, all right as fer as I know," was the reply. "I jus' heard this mornin' hit was over in Cobb County."—*Florida Times-Union.*

A Sure Sign.—JOHNNY—"We're going to move soon."

TOMMY—"How do you know?"

JOHNNY—"I broke one of our windows and muvver never said a word."—*Fredericton Gleaner.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Stream-Lined?—FOR SALE—One cow, 1932 model, black and white body job, hits on all four. Should be serviceable without repairs for some time.—*Advertisement in Sussex (N. J.) paper.*

Grab-Bag.—
STATE OPENS DIVE
FOR WORKS FUNDS
—*Head-line in Oklahoma City paper.*

Animal-Lover.— ———, of Brewster, who has been in a New York hospital for two months with puss on the knee, will spend a month with his sister, Mrs. ———.—*Somers-Salem (N. Y.) paper.*

Everybody Meets There.—The supper will be held at 6:30, in the State Prison at Thomaston. It is expected that the attendance will be large as that is a popular places of assembly.—*Damariscotta (Maine) paper.*

Why Do You Want Him?—
LOST AND FOUND
POLICE DOG, answers to name "Junior," male; $50 reward if returned to Washington Meat Market.—*Advertisement in Washington (D. C.) paper.*

Raising It?—The President has a recommendation that $5,000,000 be spent on his desk.—*Oil City (Pa.) paper.*

But How About Mr. Cucco?—A huge landslide on the slopes of Mr. Cucco did severe damage to the cultivated area.—*Chicago paper.*

Sounds Interesting.—A marriage of interest took place Saturday when Miss ——— became the Kroger Grocery and Banking Company.—*Roanoke (Va.) paper.*

Culinary Note.—To prevent currants or raisins and quilts from becoming soiled, bind the edges with pieces of cloth about 16 inches wide. These can be dyed the proper color. When soiled, they can be removed and laundered.—*Newburgh (N. Y.) paper.*

Clearing Up the Situation.—"Of course, we always will have a certain number of unemployed with us, but nothing like the present scale, we hope. And this year, I believe, is going to be the beginning of the picking up of the greater part of the biggest in existence, containing sleeping quarters. Gypsylike, he plans to move from community to community.—*New Orleans paper.*

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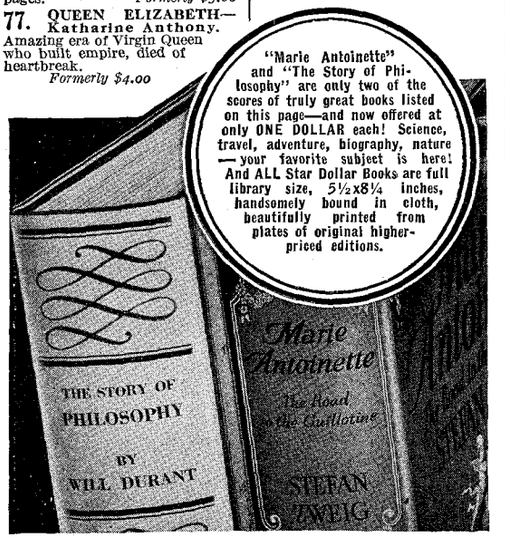
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